New-York Daily Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

THE CABLE BROKEN!!

The Accident Caused by a Sudden Check.

Three Hundred and Thirty-five Miles Only Laid.

A PART OF THE FLEET SENT BACK.

The Niagara and Agamemnon Still at Sea.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

MORE MUTINIES.

DELHI NOT FALLEN.

Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs Advancing—Consols 91 1-8.

By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines, Office No. 21 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* arrived here at 1¼ o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 15th inst. Her dates are consequently three days later than those already received.

The *America* makes the following report: Passed, Aug. 1, the ships *Carrier Dove* and *Scotland*, bound in. Aug. 16 passed, off Instrahull, British bark *Miller*, steering west. Aug. 23, lat. 49°, lon. 49° 5', at 5 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship *Persia*. Aug. 25, lat. 44°, lon. 60°, passed a large steamer steering east.

The steamship *North American* arrived out on the afternoon of the 13th inst.

The steamer *General Williams* had not sailed for Newfoundland, but was expected to leave on the evening of the 15th inst.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE BROKEN!

Cause of Failure a Sudden Check in Paying Out.

RETURN OF THE STEAMERS—THE NIAGARA AND AGAMEMNON STILL AT SEA.

The Atlantic Telegraph is broken, and operations for the present are suspended. The British steamer *Cyclops* had returned to Valentia, with Mr. FIELD on board. That gentleman repaired immediately to London to confer with the Directors as to future movements. He telegraphed the information to Mr. RICHARD SPEARE(?), Agent of the Associated Press at Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.

Her Majesty's steamer *Leopard* arrived at Portsmouth on Friday evening, the 14th inst., and reports that the Atlantic cable was lost at 3¾ o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., after having paid out successfully 380 nautical miles of the cable, and lost over 100 miles of it in water over two miles in depth, and the greater part of this at the rate of rather more than five knots [illegible].

At the time the accident occurred there was a heavy swell on. The *Niagara* was going at the rate of four knots [illegible] and as the [illegible] thought the Cable was running out [illegible] to the speed of the ship, he considered it necessary to direct the breaks to be applied more [illegible], when, unfortunately, the Cable parted at some distance from the stern of the ship.

The *Agamemnon*, *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* are to remain a short time where the cable parted, to try some experiments in the deep water of that part of the Atlantic, (two thousand fathoms,) which it is considered will be of great value to the Telegraph Company, and then all go to Plymouth, England.

The *Cyclops* was sent back with despatches to Valentia, and was then to join the *Leopard*, at Portsmouth.

Although the unfortunate accident will postpone the completion of this great undertaking for a short time, the result of the experiments has been to convince all those who took part in it, of the entire practicability of the enterprise: for with some slight alterations in the paying out machinery, there appears to be no great difficulty in laying down the cable; and it has been clearly proven that you can telegraph successfully through twenty-five hundred miles of cable, and know that its submersion at a great depth had no perceptible influence on the electric current. There is no obstacle to laying it down at the rate of five miles per hour in the greatest depth of water on the plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland.

The experience now obtained must be of great value to the Company, and it is understood that the Directors will decide whether it is best to have more cable made and try again immediately after the Equinoctial gales are over, or wait until another Summer. In Liverpool an impression prevails that another trial will take place in October.

A Liverpool paper reports the arrival of the *Niagara*, *Susquehanna* and *Agamemnon* at Plymouth, on Friday, but doubtless it was a mistake.

Great Britain.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill for continuing for two years, from April next, the present duties on tea and sugar.

On Thursday, in the House of Lords, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE asked the Government whether they would lay on the table certain papers to show the steps taken in pursuance of the promises of the great European Powers, recorded in the protocol of the Conference of Paris, relative to the Danubian Provinces, and calculated to explain the course adopted by the Government in these matters.

Lord CLARENDON, after entering into a history of the recent occurrences at Constantinople, stated that the papers asked for had been confidentially communicated to each of the Powers who were parties to the Treaty of Paris, and the Government did not consider that they would be justified in producing them.

The Commons were engaged in protracted debates on the Divorce Bill—its opponents fighting against it, step by step, and the Government equally determined in pressing it forward.

On Friday the affairs of India were debated in the House of Lords without any important developments being made.

In the House of Commons the subject of railways in India attracted attention, but the Government refused to mix itself up in these projects.

Mr. GLADSTONE censured Lord PALMERSTON for his political opposition to the Suez Canal, but the latter reiterated his objections to the scheme.

The suspension of Messrs. THOMAS ASHCROFT(?) & SONS had been announced. Their liabilities, however, were not very large.

A report of the affairs of Messrs. CARR BROS. & Co., of Newcastle, who lately suspended, shows liabilities amounting to £700,000, and assets promising 20 shillings in the pound.

CHAS. EDWARD KEITH KORTRIGHT has been appointed British Consul for Pennsylvania, and DENNIS DONOHUE Consul at Buffalo.

The American horse *Prioress*, ridden by a celebrated English jockey, won the Sussex County Cup on the 11th inst., and came in fourth out of a field of [illegible]

[illegible] it was decided at the recent [illegible] that in the event of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS not attaining the object of their mission to China, a more decided action, in common, would be adopted.

The East India Company have despatched, or are on the eve of dispatching to India, in all, seventy-two vessels, carrying about 27,000 troops.

The steamer *Sarah Sands* has been pronounced incapable of receiving troops and stores.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Delhi not Fallen—The Mutiny Spreading.

The overland mail arrived at Trieste on the 12th inst., and the telegraphic dispatch from there states that the Bombay dates are to July 14, and Calcutta to July 5.

Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th of June. The rebels had made several desperate sorties, but each time were repulsed with great slaughter. The city was reported full of sick and wounded, and cholera prevailed. Reinforcements continued reaching the British camp. Further mutinies in several districts had been reported. The Bombay and Madras armies remained loyal, Punjaub continued quiet. At Sirsa Gen. VAN CORTLANDT had attacked and completely defeated the insurgents, inflicting heavy loss. Gen. WOODBURN's column had completely crushed rebellion at Aurungabad. Intelligence had been received of the mutiny of the troops at Mozundabad, Fyzabad, Seetapore, Saugor, Nowgong, Futtyghur, Inbour and Indore. Pishawar is disturbed, and three regiments had been disarmed there.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL arrived at Aden on the 29th of July.

The first batch of the China Corps had arrived at Calcutta.

The British force before Delhi is stated to be from 7,000 to 8,000 Europeans, and 5,000 natives. The native portion of the force has proved trustworthy.

The rebels had been dispersed at Allahabad, and the post saved.

The barracks at Carompore were closely besieged by the insurgents, but held out bravely. Reinforcements were marching to their relief.

The whole of Oude had risen, but Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, with his small force, kept the enemy in check.

There are floating rumors, as there were on the receipt of the last mail, of the capture of Delhi, but they are wholly unreliable.

The Bengal *Hurkaru* says: "We have received letters to say that the Government had got a telegraph message from Nangpore that Delhi had fallen on the 27th of June, describing the battle, and saying that upwards of 7,000 rebels were killed.

Calcutta was more tranquil, and the native bankers were gaining confidence. The papers say that we have seen the worst of the troubles, for there are no more regiments to mutiny, except those of Bombay and Madras, the fidelity of which there is no reason to suspect.

The Bombay Money market was very unsettled. Money was difficult to be had on any terms. The Import market was very quiet. Freights had advanced a little. The Calcutta markets were dull. The Bank of Bengal had raised its rate of interest and exchange to 2s. ½d. The Madras Import market continued buoyant. The demand for Export was unabated.

LATEST.

The India mails reached London on the 14th inst., but the correspondence adds nothing of importance to the telegraphic accounts.

The correspondent of the *Times* gives the details of the new outbreaks, which appear to have been less serious in their consequences than the early ones. He thinks the flood of the insurrection has been passed.

China.

Hong Kong dates are to June 24, but the Chinese news is unimportant. Trade continued unimproved [illegible] ted at the northern ports. [illegible] at Hong Kong [illegible], and at Shanghai, June [illegible] [illegible] Emperor of China had [illegible], but it was not [illegible]. [illegible] Shanghai imports were dull. Freights and tonnage were abundant to London at £4 for Sugar and £4 for Hemp.

France.

An interview between the Emperors of France and Russia is again stated as certain to take place.

The Bank of France returns for the month show an increase of 1,700,000 francs, and in Paris a falling off in the branch Banks of 17,900,000 francs.

A bronze medal is to be given to the soldiers who served in the great wars of the Empire from 1792 to 1815.

The Louvre was inaugurated on the 14th. The Emperor was present, and in his speech congratulated the nation upon the possession of that political order which had permitted the realization of a project which had occupied the contemplation of every dynasty of France.

In Paris on Friday the Three Per Cents closed at 67f. 20c.

The Emperor's pardon, on the occasion of the *fêtes* of the 15th of August, will be extended to over 900 persons, condemned for various offences.

Spain.

A Madrid dispatch of the 11th inst., says that M. LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Envoy, had made known to the Mexican Consul that the Spanish Government has suspended all negotiations with him, and that consequently he has placed the Mexican subjects in Spain under the protection of France.

Portugal.

Spain has addressed a note to the Portuguese Government, asking for the extradition of Spanish refugees known to be in the Portuguese territory. It is believed that Portugal will not consent.

The tobacco contract was set up at auction at Lisbon, and let for three years at three hundred thousand per annum.

Italy.

A plot for the escape of all the galley slaves at Genoa had been discovered. All the turnkeys were to have been simultaneously murdered.

Turkey.

The latest dispatches from Constantinople give us no further news than that the ambassadors were still awaiting instructions from their respective governments. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the difficulty has been so far settled at Osborne that a conference will be unnecessary.

Dispatches from Vienna say that the Austrian Government was disposed to an arrangement of the Moldavian question, and it is stated in Vienna letters that the Austrian Minister went beyond his instructions.

Russia.

It has been credibly related in Vienna that a further reduction of the Russian army will shortly take place.

☞ *For Foreign Commercial News see Eighth Page.*

ARREST OF A DRY GOODS CLERK ON A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—On Tuesday evening a well-dressed and good-looking young man called at the Land office of Mr. JACKSON in Fulton-street, and offered to dispose of a quantity of silk on terms so remarkably "reasonable" that Mr. JACKSON's suspicions were aroused. The visitor had only about $40 worth of the article with him,—as a specimen,—but he said that if a bargain were made he would bring the balance in the morning. Mr. JACKSON detained the man in conversation until an officer whom he had slyly sent for could arrive. Officer MORGAN of the Second Precinct obeyed the summons and took the silk and man in custody. The prisoner on the way to the Station-house begged hard to be released and offered to pay the officer "right down" $10 and a gold watch and chain if he would permit him to escape. A deaf ear was paid to the fellow's entreaties and offers of bribery. On being taken to the station-house he gave his name as WM. HENRY. He was detained for the night, and meantime steps were [illegible] to learn the man's abode, and further facts [illegible] He was at first supposed to have some connection with the recent heavy burglary in Newburg, but yesterday his real name was ascertained to be MATHEW WELCH, and that he was, or until quite recently had been, a salesman in the dry goods house of D. THOMAS & Co., in Spring-street. His boarding-house in Spring-street was searched, and stowed away in one of his trunks were found silks, shawls, &c., amounting in value to about $500.

WELCH was taken to the Tombs yesterday afternoon and committed.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.

A New and Dangerous One on the Globe Bank, of Providence, R. I.—Its Circulation Prevented—Arrests, &c.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER obtained information that a new counterfeit had been prepared, and that it was to be very extensively palmed off upon the unsuspecting public last evening. After much trouble Deputy CARPENTER succeeded in obtaining possession of a copy of the new bill, which he only did by investing a genuine $3. It purported to be on the Globe Bank, of Providence, R. I., and was admirably engraved, although the paper on which it was printed was rather poor. The following representation of the bill will show that it was admirably calculated to deceive:

Five.Five.Five.Five.Five.Five.Five.Five.Five.Five.

Vignette. Vessels sailing. — RHODE ISLAND. — 5

The President, Directors and Co. of

Vignette. several females

C — No. 1412.

THE GLOBE BANK. — Vignette. A woman with shield containing 5

Promise to pay FIVE DOLLARS to *H. Hand* or Bearer on demand.

PROVIDENCE, *May* 7, 1854.

5 — *John E. Noyes, Cash.* — *Wm. Sprague, Pres't.*

Five.Five.Five.Five.Five.Five.Five.Five.Five.Five.

Upon obtaining the bill, Deputy C. immediately telegraphed to the Station-houses of the respective Precincts, ordering their commanding officers immediately to report to him. While this was going on he had a careful description of the dangerous bill made, and copies prepared. As soon as the various inspectors arrived, he directed each one to take two or three discreet men, on whom they could rely, and then to visit the drug stores, fancy stores, confectionaries, &c., in their respective Precincts, where it was likely that attempts would be made to pass the bills, and obtain genuine money in change, and to warn the proprietors of these stores, and show them the description of the bill. Each storekeeper was requested to detain any person offering the money, and to send immediately to the nearest Station-house.

At the same time Deputy C. sent out his detectives partly to "pipe" the places whence he suspected the bad money came from, and partly to assist in warning the storekeepers.

Having thus completed the preparations, Mr. CARPENTER resolved to remain all night in his office, No. 36 Franklin-street, in order to witness the result. Of course he was all excitement—at least, as much so as it is possible for a veteran police officer to be—and, when eight o'clock and nine o'clock passed, and no arrests were reported to him, Deputy C. began to feel uncomfortable. He began to think that either he had been sold, and that there was no intention of putting the bill in circulation here, or that some officer had "blown" on him to the dealer in the "queer," and had thus prevented its utterance. But just as he was despairing, a man rushed in and breathlessly stated that a bill of the kind in question had been offered at THOMPSON's saloon, and that the person who offered it was then waiting for his change.

Ere this information was entirely given, Officers McCORD and ELDER, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, had already started, and very soon had the individual in question arrested and safely before Mr. CARPENTER. He was a tall, slim man, well dressed, and gave his name as EDWARD PRESTER. He had first offered an Ohio bill at Mr. THOMPSON's, in payment for some refreshments he had ordered. Young Mr. T., who was at the counter, asked him if he had nothing else, when PRESTER replied, "Yes, I can give you something [illegible]," and handed over the counterfeit five. Mr. THOMPSON, who had been warned, immediately sent out a waiter with directions to get change, which was a signal for him to go for an officer.

PRESTER, who is known as a "cross man," *i. e.*, a thief, (he looks the image of one,) was searched by the officers, but no other counterfeit money was found upon him. He had two handkerchiefs about him, one of which was a perfectly new one which he had probably bought earlier in the evening with some of the "queer." Under the lappets of his vest and under the collar, small pockets were found, which most persons would overlook in making a search. From the absence of all other counterfeit money it is supposed that he "worked" with a confederate, one remaining outside with the funds while the other would go into a store and offer one of the bills. If arrested and searched, of course nothing else suspicious would be found upon him.

PRESTER was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, to be detained till morning, when he will be taken before a Police magistrate, and probably be committed for trial.

Singular Suicide by a Young Woman.

The body of a young woman, named Mrs. ELLEN TILLMAN, was found yesterday floating near the foot of Wall-street, in the East River. Apparently the corpse had been in the water two or three days. An inquest was held upon it by Coroner HILLS, and a verdict of "Supposed drowning" rendered. The body, however, was not identified until after the inquest.

Mrs. TILLMAN was lately employed in the laundry of Savery's Hotel, in Beekman street, where she became acquainted with JOSEPH TILLMAN, the baker of the hotel, whom she married only last Saturday week, and immediately thereafter removed to her husband's apartments in Madison-street, near the New Bowery. She seemed pleased with her change of life, and appeared in good spirits to such of her old companions as visited her.

Early last Sunday morning she arose, and dressing herself left the house. There was nothing unusual in her manner. Her husband supposed she had gone to "early Mass," but as she did not return late in the afternoon, he became anxious and went in search of her. The houses of her friends in Brooklyn and elsewhere were visited, but no tidings of her could be found. On Monday and Tuesday the Station-houses and Coroner's Office were visited, but all to no avail.

But yesterday, as already stated, the body was found in the river.

It is now said by some of her late neighbors, that Mrs. TILLMAN appeared at times greatly depressed, and just before her departure from home on Sunday, she was found sitting in the entry-way, sighing heavily. To the question, "What ails you?" she answered, "O my heart is broke."

It was stated at the Coroner's inquest that a sailor belonging to a ship, then absent, saw a woman last Sunday morning jump off the dock foot of Wall-street; that he threw towards her a rope, whereupon she shook her head, refused to take hold of the proffered aid and immediately sank beneath the surface, but whether deceased was the person or not could not be learned.

Mr. TILLMAN asserts that he and his wife lived most happily together, and that she never uttered any complaints or repinings; and he is at a loss to learn the cause of her mysterious disappearance and death. This was his second wife. He buried his first (by whom he had two children, yet living) about a year since. He is a German by birth, and bears an excellent reputation.

Mrs. TILLMAN was about 30 years of age, and was highly esteemed. She was a native of Ireland. Her maiden name was ELLEN CREADON.

Racing Steamboats.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I came down, last night, from Albany, in the *New World*. About 12 o'clock, when nearly all the *passengers were asleep, there was a* RACE *between* our boat and the *Commodore*, from Troy. They kep side by side for nearly an hour, *sometimes so near* that I could jump aboard the *Commodore*. At one time they touched, and a crash followed, not very loud, it is true, but loud enough to frighten severa ladies, who left their rooms, and would not retire to bed again. Eight or ten passengers, who were up with myself, protested against this racing, and I believe it had the desired effect, for the *Commodore* passed us the next trial, with perfect ease. I make this statement to let the public who patronize these boats know that their lives, when aboard, are not so secure as they imagine. A NEW-YORKER.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

Her Appeal from the Surrogate's Decision—Her Finances, Hopes, Prospects and Condition—She may Become an Author.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM reiterates to our Reporter, who called upon her yesterday, her determination to appeal from the recent decision of the Surrogate. She has employed or retained rather, Judge DEAN, as her counsel in the case, and is preparing a petition of appeal to submit in regular order to the Supreme Court. This petition the statute allows her thirty days to present, and she feels in no hurry about the matter except to get it presented in time. As the case will have to be argued before three Judges at a General Term, it is not probable that it can come up for a hearing before next November. Meantime she intends to wait with the utmost patience, hoping justice will be meted to her in the form of a reversal of the decision of the Surrogate. Should the issue be adverse, however, she will push the appeal further, and if necessary, to the Court of last resort. She has strong hope of finally carrying her point—it matters not to her if the heirs of Dr. BURDELL exhaust the balance of his estate in warring against her—what she wants is not, money but to be acknowledged by the world as justly entitled to bear the name of her "*dear husband*, HARVEY BURDELL."

As for the decision of the Surrogate, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM says she did not read it entirely through. She glanced over it and saw the points of the argument, and that was all. The argument she thinks a very flimsy one, and says if she chose she could riddle it so completely that it could not by any possibility hang together. She asserts that she can bring forward witnesses to prove that Dr. BURDELL spoke to a certain clergyman in this City, (not Dr. MARVINE,) whose name shall be made known at the proper time, announcing to him his intended marriage to her, and asking him to perform the marriage ceremony.

Relative to Dr. CATLIN, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM explains that her acquaintance with him began by having occasion, while she resided in Brooklyn, to call him to attend a member of her family during the absence from the city of her family physician. Dr. CATLIN had called at her house occasionally since, but only as a visitor. She denied that anything had ever occurred between them that placed him in her power or gave him an advantage over her. She never said she had him under her thumb. She defied the whole world, indeed, to say aught against the purity of her life, or cast an imputation upon her womanly honor.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, after making the last remark which she did with a strong emphasis and forcible gesticulation of the right hand, paused for a full minute, her face buried in her hands and her bosom heaving apparently with tumultuous emotion. Regaining her self-possession and brushing away the tears which had filled her eyes, she proceeded to speak of her present imprisonment. The close confinement, she says, is wearing upon her constitution. Symptoms of dropsy begin to show themselves in her limbs, and she is troubled more or less with pains in the head. She attempted yesterday morning to walk out on the corridor fronting her cell, but could not support herself, and came near fainting away. She intends to keep her spirits up and fight as bravely as she can the battle before her.

Our Reporter informed Mrs. C. that at the entrance to the Tombs, as he came in, a very respectably dressed woman was standing and inquiring of the gate-keeper when her trial would take place, informing the gate-keeper that she wished to know on account of several of her lady neighbors, who were coming to the City by and bye, and wished to make their visit during the trial, so that they might see her! Mrs. C. said she was not surprised at it, as curiosity was the strongest element in woman's nature. To an intimation that the fact just related showed that a biography of herself, and particularly an autobiography, would command abundant sale, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM replied that a truthful autobiography she believed would be a valuable legacy for her to leave to the world. She felt fully competent to write it, but it would be a story of strange incidents. She said the idea had not suggested itself to her, but—as a relief to her present endurance of prison life if nothing more—she was not certain but she might be inclined to attempt such work.

One or the other of the daughters still remain with her at night.

EXPENSE OF THE BURDELL HEIRS VS. MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S LITIGATION.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM says herself that it has cost her for lawyers' and other expenses thus far $7,000. Although she has expended this amount it has not left her without something to lean upon to support her through the remainder of the battle she expects to fight. She adds that she has paid up—ten dollars only excepted—every dollar due to her lawyers.

The expense entailed by the Burdell heirs is stated by parties claiming to be possessed of accurate information upon the subject, to be not less than $10,000, and that by the time the litigation ends not a moiety of Dr. BURDELL's estate will remain for division among the heirs.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM DISPOSES OF MORE PROPERTY.

The creditors of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, who appear to be her only true and genuine sympathisers since the Surrogate's decision, will be happy to learn that she is now in a flush condition, notwithstanding the loss of her share of the Burdell property. We published yesterday a copy of a deed of property in Bergen, N. J., which she made over to her counsel, Mr. STAFFORD, and from which she realized the sum of $2,500. It seems that about the same time this transaction occurred Mrs. C. also made another transfer of property in this City, to Mr. GEORGE A. WILT, for the sum of $5,000. From an examination of the deed, which was recorded in the Register's Office on Tuesday last, we find that the property consisted of a house and lot "on the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from Sixth-avenue." The grantee, GEO. A. WILT, it will be recollected, is the man who officiated in various useful capacities on the occasion of the sham *accouchement* which came off at No. 31 Bond-street on the night of the 3d of August. If the sum realized from these transfers has not already been expended in lawyers' fees, and other necessary items connected with her recent movements, it is hoped that the patient confectioner who did up the *cuisine* and gimcracks for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's grand party last Winter, and possibly the dressmaker of whom she borrowed $500, and to whom she owed $300 more for work, may come in with their forlorn hopes.

Meanwhile, let some of the judgment creditors attack this conveyance, and inquire of Mr. WILT as to the *transaction*, and perhaps some new facts may be developed.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A heart-rending accident occurred yesterday afternoon at Peekskill. A gentleman named THOMAS SEWELL, a retired merchant of Baltimore, in attempting to get into the cars at Peekskill, while the cars were moving, fell upon the track, and, before the train could be stopped, three cars had passed over his body. Dr. SNOWDEN, of Peekskill, was called in, but life was extinct. Mr. SEWELL was about 68 years of age. He was traveling for his health, having recently had an attack of the palsy. The daughter and sister-in-law were in the cars at the time, and upon learning who the unfortunate man was their distress can be imagined. Mr. SEWELL was seen to leave the cars, go to the rear of the dépôt, and upon returning, the cars being in motion, he made a false step, and fell between them.

AN ARTFUL DODGE.—THE REPORTERS OFF THE TRACK.—We learn, from very good authority, that many of the rowdies wounded in the great Sixth Ward riot, on the last Fourth of July, were conveyed stealthily to St. Vincent's Hospital, corner of Eleventh-street and Seventh-avenue, where they were placed under the care of Dr. MICHAEL A. FINNELL(?), the Resident Surgeon. None of these parties were very seriously injured, and all recovered in due time, and were discharged—inquisitive outsiders never suspecting the cause of their indisposition. The stories extemporised by these fellows, when asked by the Surgeon the occasion of their injuries, were absurd enough to excite laughter. Thus the most indefatigable reporter was deceived as to the number of the wounded in the riot, because no one dreamed of visiting St. Vincent's Hospital to make the report accurate.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Interesting and Important Report of Preliminary Electrical Experiments.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY.

General Manifesto of the Directors to the People of Both Continents.

The establishment of an Electric Telegraph between the Old and the New Continents, is obviously an enterprise which has no precedent in the annals of mechanical engineering: the object proposed being nothing less than the commercial annihilation of distance in respect to one of the great Gulfs which have been placed between the East and the West—the opposite halves of the habitable world.

Most people are aware that this surprising telegraphic connection is in process of being realized. The eyes of the entire civilized community are, indeed, directed with ever-increasing interest and expectation at the present time to the proceedings of the Company which has undertaken the labor; and two of the greatest Governments of the earth have been induced to accord their cordial and substantial support. Under this manifestation of sympathy and approval, execution in the mighty task has followed so closely upon plan, that in all probability the origin and completion of the work will be *comprised within the compass of a single year*. Nevertheless, every detail in the design has had to be deliberated upon and matured before a single step in execution could be set; an advantage which has only been secured by stretching the mental energies, and tasking the bodily strength of all who have been concerned in the work, to the utmost. The Directors of the Company feel that for various reasons it is due to the sympathising public at large, as well as to the coöperating shareholders and the executive officers, now to place before the world a full statement of their past proceedings, and of the ground upon which they confidently look forward to a speedy consummation of their task.

EARLIEST STEPS OF THE ENTERPRISE—FIRST COMPANY INCORPORATED.

The earliest real step towards the undertaking, which is now auspiciously so far advanced, was taken three years ago. In the month of April, 1854, the Colonial Government of Newfoundland passed an act incorporating a Company for the Establishment of Telegraphic Communication between the Old World and the New. Shortly afterwards, the same Legislature expressed its interest in the enterprise in a very substantial way, by grants of land and subsidy, and by conferring the exclusive right to land a telegraphic line upon the coast under its jurisdiction, extending the entire length of Newfoundland and Labrador. The Company having become the recipient of these privileges, next obtained a charter of similar tendency from the Government of Prince Edward's Island, and from the State of Maine, and also secured authority for certain subsidiary operations in Canada, besides getting a ratification and confirmation of its rights from her Majesty's Ministers at home.

The Incorporated Company, henceforth known under the denomination of "The New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company," having appointed Prof. MORSE their electrician, [illegible] to connect St. Johns, Newfoundland, with the lines already in operation in the British North American provinces, and in the United States, by [illegible] miles of cable across the Straits of Northumberland and 85 miles in the waters of the St. Lawrence. England and the Continent had already been connected with Ireland, irrespective of any design to extend the telegraphic communication towards the West. There therefore remained only a single gap to be filled in—the basin of the Atlantic itself.

The Newfoundland Company having completed these preliminary steps, with a singular exertion of judgment and good sense, placed itself in communication with the most experienced authorities in electrical and mechanical affairs on this side of the ocean, and made strenuous efforts to combine all the skill and intelligence it could command in advancing towards the solution of the problem upon its hands. In the investigations which were now entered upon Mr. WILDMAN WHITEHOUSE, at present the electrician of the Company, and Mr. CHARLES BRIGHT, its engineer, and the engineer of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, took a prominent part. As early as 1854 these two gentlemen were occupied upon a series of experiments, to determine the influence of induction and disguised electricity in retarding the transmission of currents along submarine wires, and since then they have been conjointly and separately prosecuting the important investigation. Before alluding to these experiments, or their results, it will be necessary to offer a few words of familiar explanation regarding the principle which is involved.

FAMILIAR EXPLANATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES INVOLVED.

In the ordinary arrangement of the wires of the electric telegraph, where these are stretched between posts, and insulated simply by glass or earthenware holders and the investing air, the current of electricity runs along as a simple stream, and with a velocity that is almost inappreciable for any distance numbered by a few hundreds of miles. When, however, the wires are inclosed in a compact sheath of insulating substance, such as gutta percha, and are placed in a moist medium, or in a metallic envelope, the case is materially changed. *The influence of induction then comes into play as a retarding power to a very sensible extent.* So soon as the insulated central wire is electrically excited, that electrical excitement operates upon the near-at-hand layer of moisture or of metal, and calls up in it an electrical force of an opposite kind. These two different kinds of electricity then pull at each other, to use a homely phrase, through the intervening layer of impenetrable insulator, and each "*disguises*" an equivalent portion of the other—that is, holds it fast locked in its own attraction, and so renders it, for the time, valueless as an agent of extraneous power. The inner electricity keeps the outer induced force stationary upon the external surface of the insulating sheath. The outer induced electricity keeps a certain portion of the inner, excited influence, on the interior surface of the insulating sheath *as a charge*, and so prevents it from moving freely onward on its journey as it otherwise would. It is precisely the same thing as the effect which is produced when the ordinary Leyden jar of the experimentalist is charged by a frictional machine. The excitement produced in the inner surface of the glass jar, inductively charges the outer surface, left in metallic communication with the earth, with an opposite kind of force. The external electricity then holds the internal imprisoned and intensified, as it were, by its strong efforts to get to its attractive neighbor through the glass. *The submarine telegraph cable is indeed virtually a lengthened-out Leyden jar, and transmits signals while being charged and discharged, instead of merely allowing a stream of the electrical influence to flow dynamically and evenly along it.* It is a *bottle* for the electricity, rather than a simple channel or *pipe* open freely at both ends, and every time that it is used it has to be first filled and then emptied. When an extent of many miles is concerned, it gets too to be a very capacious bottle in virtue of its length, however narrow its transverse diameter may be. This peculiar character of a submerged or metal-sheathed insulated wire was not suspected at the first, for the simple reason that in the usual practice of artificially produced electricity the voltaic current does not communicate a statically intense charge of electricity to a Leyden jar. In the arrangement of the telegraph *wire, an important* modification of the ordinary conditions is introduced. In this case, the voltaic *current is able to* charge statically the internal insulated conductor, in consequence of some as yet unascertained peculiarity of its relations, probably connected with the comparatively enormous extent of the surface that is concerned.

RETARDATION AND VELOCITY OF THE ELECTRIC CURRENT.

The attention of electricians was first drawn to the peculiarity by the extraordinary and altogether unexpected retardation which the electrical current was found to suffer when it had to pass through subterranean or subaqueous channels in the course of its journey. In 1851, six gutta percha covered wires were laid by the Magnetic Telegraph Company from Liverpool to Wigan and Manchester, a distance of thirty-one miles. In these the power of induction to retard the movement of the current, and also to cause a secondary or return current to pass from the wire to the earth, on withdrawing the cause of primary excitement, was distinctly observed. It was also noted that on connecting the six wires into one continuous circuit, the phenomena were manifested in a much greater degree. In the early experiments made for the determination of the speed with which the subtle influence traveled along metallic wires, hundreds of thousands of miles appeared to be traversed in a second of time. But when a similar examination was entered upon with telegraphic lines running between London, Manchester, and Glasgow, and laid underground, and between London and Paris, and London and Brussels, partly underground, and partly submarine, it seemed that scarcely thousands of miles were passed in the same period; indeed, the statement was made in a paper read by Mr. EDWARD BRIGHT, at the meeting of the British Association in 1854, *that the velocity of currents in ordinary use for telegraphic purposes in subterranean conductors did not exceed one thousand miles per second.* This gentleman also inferred from experiments carried on in a circuit of 480 miles of underground wire, that the speed with which an electrical impulse was transmitted varied with the energy or intensity of the current employed, and the nature and conditions of the conductor used, and hence that the rate of transmission might be greatly increased at will by adopting currents of a different character to those which had been habitually trusted to.

Professor FARADAY had at once attributed these experimental discrepancies to their true cause; and Mr. WHITEHOUSE exhibits a very beautiful and convincing experimental proof that it is as Leyden jars, and by retention of charge, that subaqueous cables act. He takes, first, fifteen miles of insulated wire, with a conducting layer external to its insulating investment, and turns up its further end into the air, and he then does the same thing with a 200 miles length of the same wire. He next communicates as full a charge to each of these lengths as they have the capacity to retain. Then he discharges each, allowing the discharge to flow through a fine wire coiled round a bar of soft iron, so that the bar may be rendered a magnet *pro tempore* during the actual current of the electricity. Upon measuring the force of each discharge current, estimating it by the number of grains the temporary magnet is able to lift, he finds that where the fifteen-mile length of the wire is concerned, the weight lifted amounts to 1,875 grains, and that where the two-hundred-mile length is concerned, the weight lifted amounts to 2,300 grains. A current which lifted 18,000 grains by simply running through the apparatus thus arranged, upon being sent into a coated isolated wire 480 miles long, lifted 60,000 grains when allowed to flow back as discharge, and even 96,000 grains if the discharge passed from both ends of the wire at once, and round the same temporary magnet. The significance of this result, reduced to plain terms, is simply this—*the wires act as reservoirs, and not as mere channels, and accordingly the larger reservoir receives and holds a larger quantity of the influence than the smaller one, and this larger quantity naturally produces the most powerful effects when it is allowed to escape from its imprisonment.*

If the wires were acting as common conductors, the longer wire would produce the weaker effect on account of the electrical influence being attenuated through its extent. As they are operating as Leyden jars, or reservoirs, the longer wire is the most capacious receptacle, and produces the most energetic result, as its contents are poured out. It is now a familiar fact, that sensitive magnetic needles, placed by the side of a long and completely insulated wire when it is charged, give clear indication of the first "rush" of the influence into the wire, of the retention of the charge for several minutes after the charging contact has been broken, and of the final "rush out," or discharge of the influence in the opposite direction, when the wire is connected with the earth by its nearer end.

When the fact had been satisfactorily made out that the insulated [illegible] act as a Leyden jar, and be affected by charge and discharge, it became a matter of the highest practical importance to determine whether there was any peculiarity in this mode of operation which might be expected to interfere with the final success of telegraphy, in its application to long distances of sea circuit. A length of 166 miles of cable chancing to be in process of manufacture at Greenwich, the opportunity was seized to carry practical research into the matter. This cable contained three very perfectly insulated wires, arranged side by side in its core of gutta percha, in such a manner that they could very easily be connected together by their ends, so as to make an available length of wire for experiment of 498 miles.

The first thing done with this arrangement was the experimenter's satisfying himself that he might use the results of his experiments as fair expressions of what would take place in an extended wire 498 miles long, notwithstanding the three several wires, which formed successive parts of the line, lying side by side in the narrow dimensions of the gutta percha core. A careful examination was made of the influence each wire exerted upon its neighbor, in setting up slight charges of an opposite kind of electricity inductively, and it was found that *the inductive influence thus exerted was only a ten-thousandth part of that which was transmitted along either of the wires 166 miles long.* The results were attained by passing currents in various directions and in various ways along these wires simultaneously, and by estimating the differences of power in each, by their diverse capabilities of magnetising soft iron bars.

NEW RECEIVING INSTRUMENTS.

Another step taken about this time, the importance of which to the future working of long marine lines can hardly be over-estimated, was the providing of very sensitive receiving instruments, which could be set in action to record signals instantaneously by the influence of the long current. These consist, as now perfected, of an apparatus adapted to call into play small relay-batteries of a voltaic character, always ready to work when their opposite poles are brought into contact; a soft iron bar being arranged in such a way that it completes contact for them whenever it is made into a magnet by the passage of the long current through a coil of fine wire wound round it. The receiving instrument for purposes of experimental research is caused to print a trace upon a ribbon of paper by styles pressed down upon it as it is unwound from a drum by clockwork. The paper is saturated with a chemical solution which presents no color to the eye until it has been decomposed by the agency of a voltaic stream, but which then offers to observation a deep stain. When the receiving instrument is in operation, one of the poles of its battery is continuous with printing styles of steel pressed down on the top of the paper, and the other with a table of metal resting beneath the paper. The voltaic current thus traverses the still moist paper, immediately between the points of the styles and the table. These receiving instruments have been rendered so perfect in their several parts and contrivances, that they readily record telegraphic signals either upon chemically prepared paper, or upon an ordinary MORSE's apparatus, upon being excited to do so merely by a small piece of zinc and a sixpence being placed upon the tongue as the sole voltaic element of the arrangement, the current generated being transmitted through 498 miles of wire and the earth, before being employed in the excitation of the instrument. This, at any rate, is sufficient to prove that telegraphy on the other side of the Atlantic will be practicable so soon as an influence can be sent there which shall have as much power as this tongue-generated current at a distance of nearly 500 miles. Currents which produce no perceptible influence upon the most sensitive galvanometer of ordinary construction, at once print distinct signals at almost any distance, through the instrumentality of these delicate auxiliaries. The structural reason for this exquisite delicacy will be more easily understood if explained in connection with the description of the apparatus designed for Atlantic use.

ADDITIONAL EXPERIMENTS.

In the year 1855, the opportunities for experimental investigation were greatly extended by the completion at Greenwich, almost simultaneously, of two cables, the one 83 miles long, and destined for Newfoundland, and the other 150 miles long, and destined for the Mediterranean. The Newfoundland cable consisted of three insulated wires, and the Mediterranean cable of six; so that the collective length of the wires, when all joined together as in the previous experiments, was 1,146 miles. Some interesting experiments were also carried out in the same year upon the system of subterranean and submarine wires, which connect London with Dumfries, Portpatrick, Belfast and Dublin, and which are under the charge of Mr. CHAS. BRIGHT. These wires extend altogether to a distance of 660 miles. Long lines of aerial or pole telegraph stretched from Dublin to Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Killarney, and thus afford convenient means for actually comparing the efficiency of different kinds of currents, and their suitability for employment in aerial and gutta percha covered wires. The pole lines employed in this comparison were admirably adapted for the purpose by the completeness of their insulation. They are supported by large dome-shaped insulators, and are so thoroughly protected that the wettest weather makes no perceptible difference in their power of transmitting signals from end to end. So slight a force is required to operate upon the indicators of these telegraphic wires that signals are sent from Dublin to Cork, by means of currents generated in coils primarily by the action

of permanent magnets, which are worked with the [illegible] on their poles.

NEW INSTRUMENT TO MEASURE THE DURATION OF ELECTRICAL CURRENTS.

The experimenters engaged upon these practical investigations, had by this time discovered that they stood greatly in need of some more precise method of measuring the time occupied by the transmission of any electrical influence, than they yet possessed. Mr. WHITEHOUSE consequently was led to trace out the first plan of an instrument which has since become in his hands nearly perfect as a scrutinizing agent, and which not only detects differences, but actually places what it detects on record on the instant, so that they can be examined and compared again and again, and collated in every possible way, with a view to eliminate sources of uncertainty and error, by making use of only the best means of a great number of observations.

The basis of this scrutinizing instrument is a ribbon of chemically-prepared paper, (like the one already described,) unrolled from a drum by clockwork;—receiving instruments which make local batteries print on the ribbon by short circuits when magnetically directed to do so;—and a seconds pendulum vibrating in such a manner that it sends an electric current opposite ways along the wire under examination at each beat, or half vibration, a result which is brought about by the following arrangement. The pendulum itself hangs upon a pivot, which is one of the poles of an electrical battery, but is prolonged upwards into a sort of crest, that touches a spring right and left as it sways to and fro. The springs, when at rest, press upon a pillar lying between them, which is the other pole of the battery. The crest of the pendulum lifts the one of these springs which it touches, off the pillar for the time. When it lifts the right spring, it sends a current from the positive pole out through it and the wire, and back through the left spring to the negative pole or pillar. When it touches the left spring, it sends a current out through it and the wire the opposite way, and back through the right spring to the negative pole or pillar. The wire is coiled in different places round bars of soft iron. When the current passes through these coils, the bars become magnets for the time, but the precise nature of their magnetism depends on the direction in which the currents run. When the direction is from the right spring of the pendulum apparatus, the North pole of the magnet is where the South pole of the magnet is found when the direction is from the left spring. But near to each of these temporary magnets, there is placed a true and permanent magnet, mounted on a pivot, so that it can traverse right or left. The reversal of the magnetism in the temporary magnet causes the true magnet to move on its pivot as far as it can, because North poles attract South poles, and the reverse. A pole of the temporary magnet being now North, pulls to itself a South pole of the true magnet, which is, however, sent smartly away as soon as the pole of the temporary magnet becomes a South pole itself. When these traversing magnets lie in one direction, they complete the circuit connection of small local batteries, and cause them to print upon the ribbon of prepared paper. When they lie the opposite way, they open or break the circuit, and stop the printing. The pendulum thus reversing the direction of the current of the long wire at each second makes the local battery print one second and stop one second, and then print again. On the unrolling ribbon of paper there are long dark traces, alternated with clear spaces, each being one second long; that is representing in linear measure that interval of time. But there are two or more receiving instruments (according to circumstances) set to work by the same current, sent on by the vibration of the pendulum. If, therefore, a wire or cable 1,100 miles long be under examination, and one receiving instrument be placed in relation with the commencement of the wire, and another with its end, then the styles of those instruments ranged side by side on the paper ribbon will print just when the current influences the electro magnet belonging to them. If the current does not arrive at one magnet until some appreciable time after the other, the one style will not begin to print until so long after the other style. The one trace on the paper will lay back to a certain extent behind the other. But the distance the paper moves in a second is marked each alternate second by the stained trace printed in by the style. Consequently, the distance to which one mark lags back behind the other, or in other words, the length of time the electrical current has taken to run through the wire from one receiving instrument to the other, can be estimated with the utmost precision in fractional parts of the length of the printed representation of a second. It does not at all matter what the speed is with which the paper ribbon is unwound beneath the styles, because the estimate of the amount of retardation is always a relative one, capable of being fixed for each instant by the length of the particular track made by the beat of the pendulum. This relation is at once fixed by taking two simple measures by compasses, upon an accurately engraved scale. When the velocity of transmission in any particular arrangement is to be determined, the apparatus is set to work, and prints a lengthened series of observations; these are afterwards carefully examined, and all that seem to be doubtful, being rejected, the more satisfactory ones are added together, and their mean recorded.

EXPERIMENTS UPON LONG LINES.

Having thus 1,146 miles of telegraphic cable under their hands and this delicate piece of scrutinizing apparatus to work with in making investigations, the first fact to be determined by the experimenters was, could any available signal be transmitted through the 1,146 miles of conductor. A seconds pendulum was first arranged to turn on the electrical current to the wire at each beat without attempting the reversal of the current. A trace appeared in a very short time under a style connected with the further end of the cable; there could be no doubt of the ability of the electrical influence to make itself telegraphically manifest through that vast extent at least.

There was, however, this curious anomaly in the result of the experiment. The pendulum made connection with the voltaic battery only for an instant at each beat; but the printed trace on the paper was not interrupted. It was one long continuous line. The reason for this was, that the conducting wire did not discharge itself between beat and beat. The current moved so sluggishly and unwillingly in this protracted and induction encumbered channel, that one transmission was not able to clear itself off, before the next was pressing upon its heels, and in confusion with it.

This was at once felt to be a very important affair, and one that might probably affect materially the fortunes of lengthened submarine telegraphs. In order that telegraphy under such circumstances may be of practical service, it is necessary not only that the telegraphing influence shall be able to traverse to the end of the wire; but it also is essential that it shall be so nimble in its movements as to afford the opportunity for a fair number of signals to be passed in any given time. Otherwise, the telegraph could never be worked remuneratively at charges that would make it of general use. If every distinct signal required a second for the Atlantic line, the probability is, that the undertaking would not prove to be a commercial success, although the cable might be available for exceptional cases and great emergencies.

THE ACTUAL SPEED OF THE CURRENT.

Impressed with this consideration, the experimenters proceeded to test the actual speed with which signals might be made to succeed each other in an insulated wire 1,146 miles long. First, a simple voltaic current was used, and caused to split itself into two equal halves by inserting a column of water in the circuit, which afforded precisely the same resistance to its movement as the 1,146 miles of wire. The current then spontaneously divided itself between the wire and the water. A column of water three-eighths of an inch in diameter and thirty inches long, proved to be as strong an obstacle to the passage of the current as 1,146 miles of gutta percha-covered copper wire of No. 16 gauge. Next, a series of electro-magnetic induction coils were employed—that is, secondary currents of considerable intensity were set moving inductively by electro magnets, themselves inductively formed by currents circling round them in coils from powerful voltaic combinations. One of the magnets was caused to send its secondary currents directly to a printing instrument. The other magnets were made to transmit their currents to another instrument of like kind through the 1,146 miles of wire. Through the intervention of these arrangements it was determined that even the comparatively sudden and momentary magneto-electrical current took a second and a half to discharge itself, when it moved through 1,146 miles of wire, in consequence of the retarding power of induction in this lengthened medium.

The next step was to test the power of art to finish a remedy for this inductive obstacle. Such arrangements were made with magneto-electric coils, as enabled the operator to send rapid alternations of different kinds of electricity along the wire, under the anticipation that each transmission would then serve to clear away the residue of the antagonistic current which had immediately preceded it. A hint, indeed, was taken from what had already been done with long subterranean circuits. HENLEY's instrument, in previous use on the magnetic lines of telegraph, transmits alternately reversed currents along the wires, these being generated by the motion of electro-magnetic coils, suspended on an axis before the poles of a permanent magnet. The desired end was attained in the present case, by reversing the course of a voltaic current in an induction coil at each renewed signal. Although the same wire and the same magneto-electric combination were employed which had before demanded a second and a half for the completion of a single discharge, seven and eight currents now readily recorded themselves distinctly in a second! The residue of the old current which clung pertinaciously about the wire was rapidly and completely discharged by a stream of electricity of the opposite kind. When positive followed negative, and negative followed positive, in exactly equal proportions, the result was that the electrical equilibrium of the wire was continually restored as fast as it was disturbed, and so its telegraphic capabilities steadily maintained. It was now obvious that no instrument could be expected to be successful in the working of a long submarine line which did not satisfy this condition of the alternate use of opposite currents of the influence, but that by the adoption of such an instrument, one great and, indeed, fundamental obstacle to the commercial success of extended submarine lines might be hoped to be destroyed.

Professor FARADAY had, some time before the institution of these experiments, shown that successive charges of electrical influence may be traveling along lengthened conducting wires simultaneously, the one following the other, as the successive undulations of the tidal wave chase each other along the channel of the River of the Amazons. It was now ascertained, strange to say, that the alternate opposite currents could do the same thing. Alternate positive and negative signals were sent along 600 miles of wire, at the rate of eight signals in each second, and two signals arrived at the end of the wire after the acts of transmission had been discontinued. By the use of a wire 1,020 miles long, in another experiment, three signals of a single-stroke bell were distinctly heard after the movement of the hand, which originated the currents, had ceased.

NEW INSTRUMENT FOR MEASURING THE FORCE OF ELECTRICAL CURRENTS.

The conductor of these experiments had now fully learned the great need there was for some more precise and trustworthy measure for the force of moving currents of electricity than science had yet furnished. The old galvanometer, which consists of a magnetized needle suspended freely in a position where electrical currents may be made to course round it in a coil, proved to be of no value whatever when currents of high degrees of force and limited duration came under examination. The needle then commonly turns somersets, and jerks backwards and forwards in the most hysterical and passionate way, instead of maintaining the steady divergence which alone could be accepted by the eye of science as a satisfactory indication of strength. Mr. WHITEHOUSE accordingly resolved that he would make the surest and most stable of all powers, terrestrial gravity, to take upon itself the work magnetic polarity was too impulsive to perform. He determined that he would weigh the force of his electrical currents in an actually literal sense. He, accordingly prepared a delicate and sensitive steelyard, as the most convenient form of balance for the purpose he had in view, and he hung moveable weights which could be shifted backwards and forwards at will, upon the long arm of the steelyard, arming the short end with a small bar of soft iron. At a short distance beneath this bar was placed another bar of soft iron surrounded by a coil of fine wire, so that it could be converted into an electro-magnet merely by the transmission of an electric current along the coil. The force of the current, in any given case, then determined the strength of the magnet, and the strength of the magnet was necessarily indicated by the number of grains which its attraction for the short arm of the steelyard could lift, by tilting them up on the opposite long end of the lever. It is only necessary to see this staid and business-like instrument at work by the side of the old ecstatic, as well as astatic needle, to comprehend its superiority at a glance. The one piece of apparatus tossing so wildly and crazily about, that for minutes at a time the most patient and skillful observer can make neither head nor tail of its bewildering movements; the other piece quietly tilting up its weight on the steelyard, and refusing in the most self-possessed way to lift another grain under any inducement that can be brought to bear, and then sending in its refusal as the exact estimate of the force it has been commissioned to determine. This beautiful little instrument was named by its inventor, the Magneto-electrometer.

RATIO OF DISTANCE TO FORCE.

With these instrumental aids at command, the time now seemed to have arrived for entering fully into the question of the ratio in which increase of distance in a gutta percha covered telegraph wire augments the difficulties of rapid transmission. Many electricians had, previously to this time, believed that the available force of a current is diminished in the ratio of the square of the distance it has traversed; that is, that a current which has traversed 600 miles has only a thirty-sixth part of the working force of a precisely similar current which has traveled only 100 miles. In this part of the inquiry it became essential that the force should be estimated under two perfectly distinct phases, because each is an element in the fitness of the current to accomplish serviceable labor. First the diminution of the current's power to produce mechanical effects, in consequence of the length of journey which had been made, was to be examined, and then the loss of speed which it experienced from the same cause. If in both these particulars the diminution was in proportion to the law of the squares of the distance, then there could be no doubt that Electric Telegraphy through a long submarine wire, such as the breadth of the Atlantic would require, would become difficult to accomplish in a somewhat similar degree.

A voltaic battery, consisting of 72 pairs of plates, having each a surface 16 square inches, was set to work, and it was then ascertained how many grains the current from this battery would raise in the Magneto-electrometer, upon being transmitted through a wire just long enough to affect the connection. The number of grains lifted was 26,000. The experiment being repeated with the same current transmitted to the Magneto-electrometer through 200 miles of insulated wire, the number of grains lifted was 16,650. With four hundred miles of wire it was 3850, and with 600 miles of wire, it was 1400. If the lifting force had diminished in the ratio of the square of the distance through which it had been sent, it would have lifted much less than 1400 grains. It was therefore clear that, in this particular, nature intended to be more auspicious to the cause of Ocean Telegraphy than theory. But this was much more strikingly illustrated when loss of velocity was taken, as the estimate, instead of loss of lifting force. Upon various occasions nearly 5,000 observations were made with different lengths of wires, varying from 83 to 1,020 miles, with a view to the establishment of the varying rates with which the electrical influence traveled through them. From these observations it appeared that with a length of wire of 83 miles, the transmission was effected in .08 of a second. With 166 miles, in .14 of a second. With 249 miles, in .36 of a second. With 498 miles, in .79 of a second, and with 1,020 miles, in 1.42 of a second. Taking 83 miles as the unit, there was in these observations a series of distances employed, which would be represented by the numbers 1, 2, 3, 6, and 12. Consequently, if the law of the squares of distance had applied, the transmission through the thousand-mile length of wire should have been one hundred and forty-four times as slow as through the 83 miles length, or in other words, it should have required nearly twelve seconds for its completion. The result of a very large number of direct experiments and observations, pretty well established the fact, that the velocity of movement of a magneto-electric current, through a gutta-percha covered copper wire of the size of 16 guage, is 300 miles in from one-twelfth to one-sixteenth of a second; 600 miles in from one-sixth to one-ninth of a second; and 900 miles in from one fifth to one-fourth of a second. The series of distances being represented by 1, 2, 3—the corresponding series representing velocity becomes one-quarter, one-ninth, one-sixteenth, or thereabouts. With a wire 500 miles long, 250 distinct signals were attainable in a period which allowed of exactly 270 distinct signals, when a wire 1,020 miles long was used.

But the extent of the conductor is obviously not the only element concerned in the velocity of transmission, for wires of equal dimensions and of like composition. The velocity varies with the strength or quantity of the electrical current sent through any given wire. Seven small pieces of zinc were prepared and covered entirely with sealing wax, fragments of copper wire being attached so serve as copper plates. The sealing wax was then chipped off just from the point of each, leaving a portion of the metal bare, to the extent of scarcely the size of the letter o on this page. These zinc plates having been put into seven small acid-charged cells, and so constituted a voltaic battery, a receiving instrument was set printing by means of their Lilliputian energies through 600 miles of wire. The printing instrument performed its work with the utmost facility, but, by means of the recording apparatus already described, it was proved that the current took nine-tenths of a second to make its journey. From a voltaic sand-battery of twelve pairs of four-inch plates, the current took forty-four hundredths of a second to traverse 600 miles of wire.

Yet again; currents of a different quality traveled with different degrees of velocity, even when equal to mechanical tasks of like amount at the extremity of any given wire. Seventy-two pairs of sand battery plates, (each sixteen square inches in area,) which lifted 1,400 grains in the magneto-electrometer at the end of a 600 miles wire, generated a current which took forty-four hundredths of a second to traverse that distance. Two large double induction coils, 36 inches long, (the secondary coils being composed of a mile and a third of fine wire,) and excited by ten pairs of plates of 100 square inches each, arranged as a Smee's battery, gave rise to a current which could only lift 745 grains at the end of a 600 miles wire, but the current in this case traveled through the entire stretch of wire in nineteen-hundredths of a second. Simple voltaic electricity was capable of a greater mechanical effort at the end of a long wire, than a magneto-electric current; but the voltaic electricity, which was capable of the greater mechanical effort, strange to say, traveled through the insulated wire at a considerably lower rate of speed. A very large number of experiments combined to prove that a rate of transmission could be obtained by the employment of magneto-electric currents from two and a half to three times as great as that of any voltaic impulse that could be used. The mean or average speed for voltaic electricity in a No. 16 guage copper wire, of a certain determinate length, was about 1,400 miles per second; the mean or average speed of the magneto-electric current in a similar wire of equal length was about 4,800 miles per second. The maximum speed attained by voltaic electricity was 1,800 miles per second; the maximum for the magneto-electric current was 6,000 miles per second. There could be no doubt, after these experiments, that the magneto electric current issuing from induction coils gives a treble velocity of electrical transmission, and therefore realizes a three fold working speed.

Professor FARADAY has shown that no augmentation of velocity results from the use of an increased amount of battery power in the simple voltaic arrangement, up to the employment of twenty times the number of plates used at the first. In this particular again the double induction current established for itself a marked superiority. This current can have its speed augmented by increased amount of battery power. This was remarkably proved by an inverse inference in one observation, in which there was a steady and gradual diminution of velocity from 5,400 to 3,600 miles per second, during the spontaneous exhaustion of a small Grove's battery, employed in exciting a series of magnetic induction coils. Increased quantity in this arrangement tells by filling the thick wire of the primary coil to its full capacity, and this produces increased polar force in the temporary magnet, and increased inductive excitement in the finer secondary coil. The scientific world is particularly indebted to Professor W. THOMPSON, of Glasgow, for the attention he has given to the theoretical investigation of the conditions under which electrical currents move in long insulated wires, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE has had the advantage of this gentleman's presence at his experiments, and counsel, upon several occasions, as well as the gratification resulting from his countenance and coöperation as one of the Directors of the Company.

Experiment demonstrates that the velocity of an electric current diminishes with progress along a lengthened gutta percha coated wire, more nearly in the proportion of an arithmetical series, than in that of the squares of the units of distance traveled. The retardation practically does in a measure exceed the simple arithmetical ratio of units of distance traversed; but this departure from the law of the simple series is in all probability due to the retardation caused in the further portions of the conducting wire by the increasingly exhausted condition of the weakened stream. When the amount of electro-motive force is fairly proportioned to the length of the wire, a more uniform rate of propagation in the several parts of a continuous extent is found than is the case when an adequate amount of electrical influence is employed.

When the notion was first brought prominently forward that the electrical influence ought to pass along telegraphic wires with a velocity proportional in reverse ratio to the square of the length of the wire, an hypothetical plan was proposed for practically getting over this difficulty. This plan was, to make the road for the electrical current of easier access, by rendering it larger. It was conceived that if one wire was required to transmit signals with equal facility and speed to another which was only one-sixth part as long, the longer wire should be made of at least six times the capacity of the shorter one.

It was obviously a matter of primary importance to the cause of Atlantic telegraphy that the deductions of this theory should be put to rigid experimental proof, because, if they were correct, so large and ponderous a cable would be required to carry even a single conductor, that the manufacture and deposit in the Atlantic depths of such an unwieldy mass would be an affair that must prove of exceeding difficulty and cost, if not, indeed, altogether impracticable. The Calais and Dover cable weighs eight tons per mile; the entire weight of a cable for Atlantic service, of only the same dimensions as this, would be at least 20,000 tons. As, therefore, the Atlantic Cable would be required by theory considerably to exceed this, it is plain that not even SCOTT RUSSELL's leviathan ship, which will be able to move over the waves with an army of ten thousand men upon her decks, could carry it to its destination. In the unsuccessful attempt to lay down the Mediterranean Cable, it was found to be a task of extreme difficulty, and even danger, to manage the mechanical parts of the operation, owing to the great weight of the cable held in suspension, and the vast strength and grip of machinery required to suspend. It may, therefore, be easily imagined what the task would be with a cable weighing some ten tons per mile. The weight in Atlantic depths, dependent upon itself, and hanging from the ship and machinery would with it exceed 20 tons; an amount equally inconvenient and dangerous to the cohesion of the structure, and to the capabilities of the apparatus used in paying out.

The first experimental investigations upon this point comprised a series of not less than two thousand observations. The experimenter worked with a 200 miles length of wire, which he was enabled so to double and treble at will, that it became for the time virtually a wire of twice or three times the original capacity. The result was that it appeared the wire of increased capacity did not transmit electrical signals with greater facility and speed than the smaller one. With a length of 166 miles, the velocity of movement of the simple voltaic current came out .16 of a second for a single wire; .21 of a second for a double one, and .28 for a treble one. With the same length, the velocity of the double induction current came out for the single wire, .08 with the double one, .09; and with the treble one .095 of a second. With a length of 250 miles, the velocity was for voltaic electricity, .29 and .405 of a second for a single and double wire respectively, and for the double induction current .145 and .185 of a second. The fact thus actually is, that increasing the size of the conductor augments retardation in the transmission of electricity through it. A treble-sized conductor gives nearly a doubled rate of retardation.

GENERAL RESULTS.

The general conclusion drawn from the important investigation of the assumption that electrical currents would move in submarine circuits with velocities that were in inverse ratio to the squares of the lengths of the circuits, seems to be that Nature recognizes the existence of no such law. "The law of the squares" may possibly apply to the transmission of electricity freely along simple conducting wires, but it certainly does not apply to the case of its transmission along submarine or subterranean gutta percha covered wire, (the facility of transmission being estimated by rate of speed,) because in this the case is not one of simple conduction, but of transmission after the wire has been charged inductively to saturation as a Leyden jar.

FINAL EXPERIMENTS.

It having now been thoroughly determined by direct experiment, that retardation of movement, in consequence of increasing distance did not occur at a rate which could seriously affect success, where such an extent as the breadth of the wide Atlantic is concerned; that increased dimensions in insulated marine conductors augmented the difficulties to be contended with in respect to mere velocity of movement, instead of removing them, so that unwieldy and unmanageable bulk in a long cable, at any rate, could never be required; and that, by employing the induced magneto-electro current, and reversing the quality of the electricity transmitted at each signal, a velocity and facility of work might be attained in the longest circuits, which would satisfy all mere commercial and financial requirements, in such a line as one crossing the Atlantic; the conclusion, in short, having been arrived at, that there was no royal road for telegraphing electricity through the ocean, either upon the base of material bulk in the conductor, or of intensity in the agent, but that the whole affair necessarily resolved itself into one in which symmetry and proportion of arrangements had to be looked to; the well considered and carefully-effected adaptation of part to part, of length and size of insulated wire to the amount of work to be done, and of quantity of the agent to the length and size of the wire, and to the necessity of continued reversal and alternation of the currents passed through it. All this having been settled, it now only remained to actually record a signal through two thousand miles of circuit, a length which might be assumed to be about that which would be conceived in the passage of the Atlantic. In the last year arrangements were made, through the kindness of the Directors of the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company, to secure this final proof. The experiments were planned and carried out conjointly by Mr. CHARLES BRIGHT, the engineer of the Magnetic Company, and by Mr. WILDMAN WHITEHOUSE. The underground wires belonging to the works of this Company extend, as has been already stated, from London through Dumfries to Dublin, and they are 660 miles in length. They are also so numerous and so abundantly connected with ramifications, that a continuous length of not less than five thousand miles can be made up among them. Every possible precaution was taken in the conduct of this trial to guard against incidental causes of error by the introduction of test instruments at each available point of junction; and to crown the whole, the veteran electrician, Professor MORSE, of the United States, was present at the operations and witnessed the result. The whole of the circuit which was employed upon this occasion consisted of subterranean or submarine wires. This was the closest approach to the working of a lengthened submarine line which could be obtained, and the arrangements were perfectly satisfactory, because experiment has shown that the conditions which are present in insulated wires placed under the ground and beneath the sea, are strictly analogous, if not actually identical.

On the night of the 9th of October, 1856, the conclave of experimenters met at the offices of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, in Old Broad-street, London, and the hours of ordinary repose were spent in carrying out the investigation which had been planned. The result was an unquestionable triumph. Ten gutta-percha covered insulated wires, each measuring more than 200 miles, were connected, so that one continuous circuit of above 2,000 miles was formed, the coils of fine wires introduced for experimental purposes at the joints of the wires, further increasing the circuit virtually to the amount of 2,800 miles. The magneto-electric induction coils of Mr. WHITEHOUSE were used to excite the wires, and the current was made to operate by means of receiving apparatus, upon one of Professor MORSE's ordinary recording instruments. Signals were distinctly and satisfactorily telegraphed through the two thousand miles of wire at the rate of 210, 241, and upon one occasion, 270 per minute. No more emphatic expression of the importance of the result of this experiment could perhaps be given, than the simple statement of the impression which was made upon the mind of the highly qualified and experienced American investigator, who was present as a witness. Shortly after the trial, Professor MORSE wrote to the distinguished friend and advocate of Atlantic telegraphy, Mr. CYRUS FIELD, in the following words: "There can be no question but that, with a cable containing a single conducting wire, of a size not exceeding that through which we worked, and with equal insulation, it would be easy to telegraph from Ireland to Newfoundland, at a speed of at least from eight to ten words per minute. Take it at ten words in the minute, and allowing ten words for name and address, we can safely calculate upon the transmission of a twenty-words' message in three minutes. Twenty such messages in the hour; four hundred and eighty in the twenty-four hours; or fourteen thousand four hundred words per day. Such are the capabilities of a single-wire cable, fairly and moderately computed. It is, however, evident to me that by improvements in the arrangement of the signals themselves, aided by the adoption of a code or system constructed upon the principles of the best nautical code, as suggested by Mr. WHITEHOUSE, we may at least double the speed in the transmission of our messages. In one word, the doubts are resolved; the difficulties are overcome; success is within our reach; and the great feat of the century must shortly be accomplished!"

PRINCIPLES AND FACTS ESTABLISHED.

Towards the close of last year, therefore, the electrical element of wide ocean telegraphy had assumed this phase. Science had then shown:

That gutta percha covered submarine wires do not transmit as simple insulated conductors, but that they have to be charged as Leyden jars, before they can transmit at all.

That, consequently, such wires transmit with a velocity that is in no way accordant to the movement of the electrical current in an unembarrassed way along simple conductors.

That magneto-electric currents travel more quickly along such wires, than simple voltaic currents.

That magneto-electric currents travel more quickly when in high energy than when in low, although voltaic currents of large intensity do not travel more quickly than voltaic currents of small intensity.

That the velocity of the transmission of signals along insulated submerged wires can be enormously increased, from the rate indeed of one in two seconds, to the rate of eight in a single second, by making each alternate signal with a current of different quality, positive following negative, and negative following positive.

That the diminution of the velocity of the transmission of a magneto-electric current in induction-embarrassed coated wires, is not in the inverse ratio of the squares of the distance traversed, but much more nearly in the ratio of simple arithmetical progression.

The several distinct waves of electricity may be traveling along different parts of a long wire simultaneously, and within certain limits, without interference.

That large coated wires used beneath the water or the earth are worse conductors, so far as velocity of transmission is concerned, than small ones, and therefore are not so well suited as small ones for the purposes of submarine transmission of telegraphic signals; and

That by the use of comparatively small coated wires, and of electro-magnetic induction-coils for the exciting agents, telegraphic signals can be transmitted through two thousand miles with a speed amply sufficient for all commercial and economical purposes.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PRESENT COMPANY.

Upon this electrical basis, the question of oceanic telegraphy was standing when the present momentous year dawned. But the interests of the cause had then been greatly advanced through other agency. The Incorporated New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, which had given all the weight of its influence to the stimulation of preliminary investigation, in the Summer of 1854, deputed their Vice-President, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, who had indeed been, in the main, instrumental in obtaining the charter from the Government of Newfoundland, to visit England, with a view to the effecting of such arrangements, as were best fitted to advance the undertaking. The consequence of this visit was the formation of the existing Atlantic Telegraph Company, comprising the holders of 350 shares of one thousand pounds each, and having Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. WHITEHOUSE, who had taken such prominent parts in the preliminary proceedings of investigation, as their advising and acting engineer and electrician. The services of these gentlemen were at once secured, in the conviction that in no other way could the success of the enterprise be so materially aided. The charter of the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Company, conferring upon it the exclusive right to land telegraph cables on the shores of Newfoundland and other parts of North America, and for 25 years to do the same thing on the shores of Nova Scotia, was then made over to the New Company, together with all concessions bearing upon the undertaking which may be hereafter obtained, and all the patent rights of Messrs. WHITEHOUSE and BRIGHT, which in any way concerned the working of instruments in marine circuits of great length were prospectively secured to it. In order that the capital subscribed might be entirely applied to the immediate object of the undertaking, the projectors, Messrs. BRETT and FIELD, and Messrs. BRIGHT and WHITEHOUSE, considerately arranged their compensation for the privileges assigned, and for past expenditure and exertions should be left entirely dependent on the successful result of the undertaking. The final agreement with these gentlemen was that upon attaining success, a half-yearly dividend of ten per cent. per annum on the capital should first be paid to the shareholders, and that then one-half of any further profit should be given to them, and the other half be retained by the Company, it having been estimated upon a very moderate computation of the probable amount of revenue, conjoined with a consideration of the comparatively small working expenses where there can only be two terminal stations to be maintained, that a very satisfactory result might be secured to all parties upon this ground.

REMAINDER IN THE TIMES OF TO-MORROW MORNING.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending Aug. 25, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Wm. W. Ayres, of Worcester, Mass.—For improved filter.

Moses S. Beach, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For machine for wetting and cutting paper for printing presses.

Elihu Bliss, of Newark, N. J.—For combination of watch keys with finger rings.

Joseph Booth, of Newark, N. J.—For improvement in machinery for manufacturing hat bodies.

Wm. Borrman, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For improved method of hermetically sealing cans.

Sheldon Canfield, of Derby, Conn.—For improvement in umbrellas and parasols.

John Carpenter, of Stonington, Conn.—For improved device for piercing blind slats to receive the staples.

Thos. J. Chubb, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in separating ore.

Pearson Crosby, of Fredonia, N. Y.—For improved swage for setting saw teeth.

P. S. Devlan, of Reading, Penn.—For improvement in brick machines.

Hiram F. Everitt, of Benton, Penn.—For improvement in washing machines.

Wm. B. Farrar and Jonathan H. Farrar, of Evans' Mills, N. C.—For improvement in self-waiting tables.

Thaddeus Fowler, of Waterbury, Conn.—For improved pin-sticking machine.

Henry Getty, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in ships' berths.

Wm. M. Hammond, of Jonesville, Mich.—For improvement in washing machines.

Chas. H. Hinckley, of Stonington, Conn.—For improved method of rendering the mouths of of trunks, mail bags, &c., water-tight.

Wm. Jones, of Speedsville, N. Y.—For improvement in hay and manure forks.

Lucius J. Knowles, of Warren, Mass.—For improvement in steam pressure regulators.

Theodore T. S. Laidley, of the U. S. Army—For improved projectile for rifled cannon.

Justin Loomis of De Ruyter, N. Y.—For improvement in washing machines.

Philip W. Mackenzie, of Jersey City, N. J.—For improvement in cupola furnaces.

Pells Manny, of Waddams Grove, Ill.—For improvement in the cutting apparatus of harvesters.

Charles E. Marwick, of Portland, Me.—For improvement in ships' capstans.

Wm. Moultrie, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in water vessels, for imparting humidity to hot air, and vapor draft to the grate bars of hot-air furnaces.

Samuel Pierce, of Troy, N. Y.—For improvement in cooking ranges.

Paul Pretsch, of the Empire of Austria—For Photo-galvanographic process for printing.

Emmett Quinn, of Trenton, N. J.—For improved boring machine.

Lewis Raymond, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved bending machine.

Samuel Richards, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in glass furnaces.

Thomas Robjohn, of New-York, N. Y.—For Inkstand.

Edwin A. Scholfield, of Westerly, R. I.—For improvement in looms.

Isaac A. Sergeant, of Springfield, O.—For improvement in washing machines.

Gerard Sickles, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in the packing of rotary steam engines.

Wm. Pierce Thomas, of Whitewater, Ind.—For improved fence for poultry yards.

Jno. Toulmin, of New Worcester, Mass.—For improvement in vibrating shears.

Stephen Woodard, of New-London, N. H.—For improved method of clamping logs in cross-cut sawing machines.

Abram Wood, of Camden, N. Y.—For improvement in washing machines.

Wm. Wickersham, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in sewing machines.

Jno. Brokaw, of Springfield, O., assignor to Warder, Brokaw and Child, of same place.—For improvement in automatic rakes for harvesters.

Henry Behn, of New-York, N. Y., assignor to himself and Thos. Sewell, of same place.—For improvement in sewing machines.

Samuel Larkin, of Bridgeport, Conn., assignor to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, of same place.—For improvement in sewing machines.

Charles H. Sayre, of Utica, N. Y., assignor to himself and Samuel Remington, of Ilion, N. Y.—For improvement in cultivators.

Wm. W. Willmott, of Boston, Mass., assignor to himself, Amos H. and Charles H. Brainard, of same place—For improvement in boot crimps.

C. P. Wiggins, A. H. Nordyke and Benj. Strawbridge, of Richmond, Ind.—For machine for folding paper.

REISSUES.

Edward Campbell, of Columbus, Ohio—For improvement in glass journal box.

Joseph Dunkley, of Carrollton, Mo.—For improved automatic regulator for wind wheels.

Wm. E. Treadwell and Wm. Hustace, executors of E. Treadwell, deceased, late of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in ovens.

John Schaffer, of West Manchester, Penn.—For improvement in capstans for steamboats.

DESIGNS.

Thomas Barry, of New-York, N. Y.—For design for stoves.

Samuel H. Ransom, of Albany, N. Y.—For design for stoves.

Pietro Cinquini, of West Meriden, Conn.—For design for clock-case front.

G. W. Shall and Charles Stewart, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For ornamental design for brick.

Thomas D. Worrall, of Lowell, Mass.—For design for stoves.

SALE OF THE CHOCTAW ORPHAN LANDS OF MISSISSIPPI.—The Secretary of the Interior transmitted yesterday morning to the Commissioner of the General Land Office a complete list of the reverted and acquired Choctaw orphan lands in the State of Mississippi which remained unsold on the 17th inst., requesting him to forward it to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Grenada, Mississippi, with instructions for its publication in a number of the newspapers of that State.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of any tract or tracts of these lands, at a price greater than the valuation thereof, will be received at the Land Office at Grenada, until the first day of November next. Any tract for which the same price may be offered by two or more bidders, above the valuation price, may be purchased by the bidder offering the highest price therefor. Upon the approval by the President of sales made in this way, patents will be issued by the Department.

Those lands for which no proposals shall be received will be sold at the valuation price affixed thereto on and after the first day of November. A similar course is required for these sales in order to obtain patents.

These lands will be sold for the benefit of Choctaw orphans.—*Wash. Union.*

THE COMET DISCOVERED BY DR. PETERS.—The Comet discovered by Dr. PETERS, at the Dudley Observatory on the 25th July, was seen at the Imperial Observatory, Paris, on the 28th, and at Gotha and Altona on the 30th. This establishes the priority of the discovery for the Dudley Observatory. Dr. PETERS proposes to give the name of the "Olcott Comet" to his discovery.—*Albany Argus.*

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

TRIAL OF GOV. ROBINSON.

Charge of Usurpation of Office—Disagreement of the Jury.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Aug. 17, 1857.

GOV. ROBINSON was tried on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, for a misdemeanor known as usurpation of office. That office was *Governor of the State of Kansas.*

Gov. ROBINSON appeared in Court.

A Jury was empanneled. Mr. PARROT, counsel for Gov. ROBINSON, challenged the array.

The laws require that the Jury shall be equally selected from every part of the District. These men were all residents of Lecompton.

The most ultra Pro-Slavery men had been selected. Sheriff JONES was the first man called.

The Judge, CATO, overruled Mr. PARROTT's challenge. The counsel took exception.

The Jury was packed and the case proceeded.

The indictment was read. Gov. ROBINSON plead not guilty.

I was not present at the trial, but my information is obtained from prominent actors in it.

Mr. WIER argued that as the limits of the "State of Kansas" correspond with the boundaries of the Territory of Kansas, it was to be presumed that any Legislature which passed laws for the State assumed jurisdiction over the Territory, and that any man elected as Governor of the State intended to usurp the office of Governor of the Territory.

The only witness who appeared was J. M. TUTON. Mr. TUTON is a native or an emigrant from Missouri. He was elected as a member of the Constitutional Convention. *He was a representative, also, in the* State Legislature. He was an officer in the Wakarusa war. He is a clergyman. He made one speech, I remember, in the Constitutional Convention on the expediency of permitting colored people to emigrate to Kansas, in which he used the memorable expression, "I don't want any black buck niggers, Mr. President, a trampin' over my grave!" This seemed to be his chief argument in favor of excluding free blacks. He "fell from grace" last Summer and became very obnoxious to his former friends. He has lived chiefly in Lecompton. He was caught by some boys a few months ago, stripped naked, whipped, and tarred and feathered. He testified that Gov. ROBINSON had taken the oath of office. He said that the Legislature had passed a bill defining the salaries of officers and stated that the Governor had signed it. On cross-examination, he could not swear that the Governor had signed it. He had not seen him sign it. His evidence on this point was therefore objected to. Judge CATO overruled the objection! Did you ever hear of such ruling outside of Kansas! The witness stated, also, that the understanding in the Constitutional Convention was that the State Government should not go into operation until Kansas was admitted into the Union under the Topeka Constitution.

Mr. G. W. BROWN, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, was a witness for the prosecution, but his evidence was not produced.

The defence called no witness. TUTON had testified to the fact that they wished to establish. He had sworn that there was no design to set the Government in operation until the State was admitted into the Union.

Judge CATO's charge to the jury is said to be a remarkable document. He told them that if they found that ROBINSON had usurped the office of Governor of the State of Kansas, to find him guilty.

The jury retired, and were in session all night.

The penalty for the offence is imprisonment for any time under a year and a fine of any sum under five hundred dollars.

Gov. ROBINSON, if convicted, will refuse to pay.

A letter in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated at Lawrence on the 18th, states that the Jury in Governor ROBINSON's case were unable to agree:

"Governor ROBINSON returned from Lecompton this evening. His trial in Cato's Court was concluded about noon, and the case was submitted to the Jury, who are all Lecompton men, and Pro-Slavery. They were out all the afternoon, but *could not agree upon a verdict.*

Feuds in the Free-State Party.

Correspondence Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Aug. 17, 1857.

Governor WALKER was in town Thursday afternoon, and remained closeted with the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, for three or four hours. A Free-State Territorial Convention, to organize a party within the Free-State Party, was to be held near Prairie City on Friday.

Mr. BROWN, having received his instructions, left immediately for the country, to prepare the way for the morrow's Convention.

The Convention was nominally called by a number *of gentlemen whose aspirations for office*, under the State organization, were summarily snuffed out by the popular vote.

These men suppose, if they can succeed in inaugurating, or helping WALKER to inaugurate, a new policy, they will be drifted, if it succeeds, into the envied chairs of the present leaders of the Free-State Party. It is an error—for the same servility of character and mediocrity of intellect which made them what they are, would inevitably keep them so under every change of policy or circumstances.

W. T. ROBERTS was unanimously chosen President. G. W. BROWN was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

There was a free dinner prepared.

The resolutions subjoined were submitted to the meeting, after the Republicans had gone home, and at dusk, when debate on them was impossible.

Whereas, The existing state of political affairs in Kansas is such that no adjustment of our difficulties can be made that will be permanent, without ascertaining and acting upon the real sentiments and wishes of the people; therefore,

Resolved, That any measures which are calculated to put us in possession of such sentiments and wishes, shall have our sympathy and most cordial support; and that any effort to forestall public opinion, to prevent a full and free expression of the same, whether by means of denunciatory resolutions, reading out of parties, associating the names of independent persons—whether thinkers, writers, speakers and journalists—with those known to be odious to such independent persons, is unjust and tyrannical in its nature and tendency, is really calculated to seriously abridge the freedom of speech and of the press, and should no more be tolerated than any other species of oppression or slavery.

Resolved, That inasmuch as all our difficulties of a political nature have grown out of the invasions and frauds practised upon us at the polls, that, in our opinion, we can in no way work so efficiently, nor anywhere battle so manfully for the securing of our lost rights as at the place where they were wrested from us; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to all voters in the Territory to be at the polls in October next; that they each insist on their right to vote, and that each be vigilant in his efforts to prevent any illegal voting at that election; and we further recommend that a committee be selected at each place where the polls shall be opened, whose business it shall be to take the name and residence of such illegal voter, when it can be ascertained, and report the same to the paper nearest where such illegal voting was done, or to some central committee that may be selected to receive such report, and give publicity to the same.

Resolved, That we most cordially invite all persons, from whatever section of the Union, whatever their former associations may have been, to unite with us in securing to the majority of the people the control of the Territorial Government. This we deem to be in accordance with all progressive and reformatory efforts, as it is only by the aid and coöperation of those who have acted against an unsuccessful measure that it is finally carried.

Resolved, That, when the people shall have acquired control of the Government, they should retain it in their hands until they are in possession of a State Government recognized by the Federal Government; and that any effort, however well meant, to induce the people to throw off or abandon the Territorial Government while we are without a State Government recognized by Congress as valid, is revolutionary in its character, and can be productive only of evil consequences.

Resolved, That, while we believe in revolutionary measures when burdens become too heavy to be borne, and a reasonable prospect is entertained of throwing off our burdens by revolution, yet we do not justify a resort to such measures until all peaceful means have been tried and failed; therefore,

Resolved, That while we have the Governor's pledge, and through him the President's, that we shall be protected in our rights, that the constitution about to be framed by the Pro Slavery Party, shall be submitted to the vote of the whole people, we will ourselves act in good faith, nothing doubting that we shall be as successful as our most sanguine hopes promise, until pledges and hopes have both failed; and then we shall be ready to join in any reasonable efforts to forcibly take possession of rights which could not be secured by ordinary means.

Resolved, That inasmuch as names are necessary to designate parties, we suggest that all persons who are willing to join in mutual effort to secure the freedom of Kansas without reference to past action, and who are willing to make the object sought paramount to any particular mode by which it is sought, or in short, for the time being, paramount to any and all other questions, be known to each other, and to the world by the name of—the Free State Party of Kansas!

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives a fuller report of the proceedings:

The Convention, as it is called, assembled at 10 o'clock, Mr. GOODIN was elected President *pro tem.*

Mr. JAMES REDPATH was nominated as Secretary. He said, "I decline to serve. This, I understand, is a Pro-Slavery, Walker Convention, and I don't belong to that party." This remark created a sensation. BROWN knit his brows; the managers scowled; the President whispered aside, "D—n it, REDPATH, you fellows," anti-Walker men, "will catch it before we close;" the outsiders laughed. A "National Democrat" was elected as Secretary.

Mr. BROWN then moved that the President *pro tem.* should nominate the permanent committees. This unprecedented motion, of course, was carried—for the Convention, with a few exceptions, was packed with Hunkers—the country had been scoured, and a sumptuous dinner provided for them—and the others resolved not to participate in the action of the meeting. There were not over 120 men at any time present.

The President, in order to give a show of fairness, nominated three "Topeka-ites," as BROWN and WALKER call the majority of the people of the Territory. Judge CONWAY, Mr. WALDO, and Dr. GRAHAM rose and declined to serve. This exasperated the managers, who, having the Convention so packed that they could carry any resolution, were desirous to give it a false appearance. Hunkers were nominated in their stead.

Mr. BROWN again rose and moved that Mr. KEACH be requested to reply to Mr. REDPATH's remark.

Mr. KEACH didn't need any invitation. He rose at once and harangued for an hour.

Mr. W. G. BROWN got up and made a speech, and denied that he originated the Convention.

Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS was called on by the few outsiders, and a demand was made, in behalf of a gentleman who declined to speak, that he should be permitted to talk instead of him. The Colonel talked about an hour, in reply to KEACH, BROWN, and the Hunkers all.

He was ignorant by whom and for what purpose this meeting was called. He would not have addressed it, but, when called on, he would appeal to them to forbear action that might create two distinct interests in the Free-State Party. At the recent Convention held at Topeka a certain line of policy was marked out. That Convention represented every precinct in Kansas by delegates. They had thus been assembled to act for the Free State Party, and had done so. Another Convention of the whole party was to be held at Grasshopper Falls in a few weeks. That Convention was to determine the action of the Free-State People in relation to the October election. On the subject of the election in October he did not rise to offer an opinion; but, at the same time, he would state that new and startling barriers had arisen between the people and the polls since the last Convention at Topeka. The apportionment left the part of the territory where they were, together with the greater portion of it, without reformation. Before they determined to vote it might be proper to inquire whether they could? Judge CATO had decided the law required a payment of a tax. Would they pay that tax? [Loud cries of No, no! Never! Nary time!]

The speaker was asked by Mr. BROWN if Judge CATO's decision was not extra-judicial, and appealed to the Speaker, as a lawyer, to explain what extra judicial meant?

Col. PHILLIPS explained it. The decision of Judge CATO, he admitted, was extra-judicial, but so was the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, on several points not before them. Although extra-judicial it had been given by a Federal Judge, and would be accepted and acted upon by the bogus judges of election.

Mr. RICHARD REALF then replied to Mr. GEORGE W. BROWN, in a speech which was equivalent to a free cowhiding of that patriot.

This Convention was a failure, but it will be heralded as a vast assemblage.

The Convention has had one good effect. It has organized the Hunkers as a separate element, and will enable the Republicans to kill them at one blow. These men will form the nucleus of the Democratic and Know-Nothing Parties. BROWN has been faithfully laboring to bring these classes together, and now that he has succeeded will soon fall with them.

Kansas Items.

The carelessness of the border ruffians in the phraseology of their laws has been productive of one result. They have enfranchised the women of Kansas! The section which confers the right of suffrage on women reads thus:

"Every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory of Kansas, being a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have resided six months in said Territory before the next general election for members of the Council and House of Representatives, and no other person whatever shall be entitled to vote at any election hereafter to be held in the Territory."

Governor WALKER has located permanently on the western edge of the town. The Council have passed an ordinance for the collection of taxes. I presume they will compel Governor WALKER to pay them, as he has, apparently, become a citizen.

The correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat* says:

On Saturday, about sundown, two or three men from Missouri rode into town, in pursuit of stolen horses that were taken, a few days since, in the south-west corner of the State, near the Cherokee country, some 225 miles distant. They had been in town but a few minutes before they recognized two men as the thieves, and two of the horses were soon found, and they had previously learned where another had been sold. A large crowd gathered in a few moments, and the excitement seemed inordinate for such an occasion. Some were for giving them a trial; others for sending them back into the country, where less excitement prevailed; others for taking them to Missouri, where they have prisons ample for such subjects; and others for lynching them immediately, as there was no doubt of their guilt, from their own admissions. A meeting was hastily organized, and a Committee appointed to take them in charge, and propose some mode of procedure. Soon after, they were taken out to the Wakarusa, attended by the Committee and several others, where they were closely guarded during the night, and questioned fully as to their habits and connection with a large gang of thieves. But little doubt was left with those present that they belonged to the notorious bandits of which, it is said, there are about sixty now in Kansas, mostly from California and Texas. They were started on this morning towards Missouri, in charge of those who pursued them, and it is hoped they will find both justice and strong prisons there.

How the Illiterate Musicians Live in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

In the vicinity of certain places in the Second, Third and Fourth Wards of the city of Philadelphia, known as Essex-street, Donley's-court, Crans'-court and Dickson's-court, reside people who in the daytime perambulate our thoroughfares, and at night collect together in domestic enjoyment. We allude to the organ grinders, to whom a few days since, out of pure curiosity, our reporter paid a visit. The houses of the neighborhood are rather dilapidated, and internally as filthy as though inhabited by savages. But few articles of furniture are to be found, and those of the rudest description. Five and even seven families live in the same building, occupying a room apiece. The members are nearly without exception Italians, the majority of them, however, speaking broken English. The fraternity appeared to regard a stranger in the light of an intruder, and were not disposed to be communicative, the only access to their intelligence being through the medium of coin.

With considerable difficulty we succeeded in enlisting a woman upon our side, and obtained from her many items of information. From her account, it appears that the number of organ-grinders in the three wards we have alluded to, is at least one hundred, and that the average earnings of each daily will reach $3. They generally leave their homes early in the morning on their tour, and occasionally visit sections of adjacent country, sometimes even extending their walk for one or two hundred miles through the State. On these occasions their expenses are but trifling, as almost any country tavern keeper will give them a meal and lodging for the sake of their music. It is no uncommon thing for the organ grinders to acquire considerable sums of money, and they have already, by voluntary subscriptions, built an Italian church in their midst. Instances have occurred in which, after a few years labor in this country, members of the "profession" have returned to Italy actually with a competence for their future life.

While the men outside are busy, some of the women are working in another manner, by begging. They will artificially deform their persons, or procure an infant, and seat themselves in a prominent place soliciting alms. The children often are placed under the influence of drugs to give them a pale and sickly appearance. Some time since, a woman who appeared daily at Fourth and Arch streets upon a crutch, was seized by a member of the police and taken to the Philadelphia Medical College, where, on examination, every limb in her body was found to be perfect. These exposures, however, do not often occur; although, besides the one mentioned, we recollect two others, both of males however. One of them was that of a man who for upwards of a year was located in Walnut-street, below Fifth. He carried his arm close to his side in a sling, and pretended that through a paralytic stroke it had become immovable. He solicited charity.

He was taken to a city Station-house at length, immediately after having imposed upon the well-known Dr. Bird, and efforts were made to discover whether or not his affliction was feigned. Three men could scarcely draw his arm away from contact with his body, it was so rigid; but at length, when every other means had failed, an officer seized a billet of wood, and in a threatening tone ordered the man to allow his limb to resume its natural position, or he would be felled to the earth. The arm instantly relaxed, and the subject of so much trouble burst into a fit of laughter at having so long defied the efforts of investigation. The other case was that of a cripple who remained at the Sixth-street gate of the Washington-square, and who was bent nearly double. The administration of a cowskin vigorously applied straightened him immediately. The persons mentioned in these instances were all members of the fraternity inhabiting the section of which we have written, and no doubt, by turns, practiced beggary by the methods stated, and turned an organ to "some old familiar tune."

A HORSE-RACING CHALLENGE TO ENGLAND.—The Savannah *Georgian* is authorized by responsible gentlemen to make the following challenge—which is open to the world—viz: To run a match race of four miles and repeat, at such times as may be agreed upon, post entries for $100,000 a side, the horses to carry weight for age, to be run over the Ten Broeck Course at that place. The *Georgian* adds:

"In order to induce our English friends to accept this banter, we are authorized to say further, that in the event they should do so, and lose the race, five per cent. upon the money staked, or in other words, $5,000 will be allowed them to pay the expenses of their horses.

The gentlemen by whose authority this challenge is published, are all men of respectability and wealth, and the money is ready to be covered by a similar amount from England or elsewhere."

A LONG TERM.—A convict was discharged from Sing Sing prison on the 5th inst., who had spent thirty years in the State prison. He was sent to the old City prison in 1828, for the term of fourteen years. He was one of a chain-gang sent to Sing Sing in 1828, to build that prison. At the expiration of his term he was out about three years, then sent back for ten years. He was out only three months; was drunk all the time; was then taken up, and sent for six years—that time expired on the fifth. He has been a good convict—has been punished only once during the entire thirty years. He is now in good health, is fifty-six years of age, and is a superior mason and stonecutter. He intends to devote the balance of his life to [illegible]

[illegible]

for the Assignee—Corrected.

[illegible]

PATENT OFFICE, Aug. 24, 1857.

[illegible] a caveat, and paying $20, demands, in one case, the return of $10, and, in others, an additional $10, making $30 in the whole [illegible] the Commissioner [illegible] to refund the amount claimed in either case. [illegible]

[illegible] twelfth section of the patent law [illegible] "Any citizen of the United States, or alien who shall have been a resident of the United States one year next preceding, and shall have made oath of his intention to become a citizen thereof, who shall have invented any new art, machine, or improvement thereof, and shall desire further time to mature the same, may, on paying to the credit of the Treasury, in manner as provided in the ninth section of this act, the sum of twenty dollars, file in the Patent Office a caveat setting forth the design and purpose thereof, and its principal and distinguishing characteristics, and praying protection of his right till he shall have matured his invention, which sum of twenty dollars, in case the person filing such caveat shall afterwards take out a patent for the invention therein mentioned, shall be considered a part of the sum herein required for the same, and such caveat shall be filed in the confidential archives of the office, and preserved in secrecy."

This entitles the caveator to notice of any competing invention within the year, and allows him three months to complete his application. There is no provision allowing a caveator, as such, to withdraw any portion of the twenty-dollar fee which is required in filing it. In the absence of any such law, it cannot be lawfully done. The claim to refund ten dollars in the case should be rejected, because there is no authority for such refunding.

The second case depends upon the construction of the sixth and seventh sections of said patent act, the first of which provides that any person who has discovered or invented any new and useful improvement in any art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, may make application in writing for a patent. The section then specifies what the applicant shall do to make an application. The following, being those requirements, cannot be dispensed with by the Commissioner:

"But before any inventor shall receive a patent for any such new invention or discovery, he shall deliver a written description of his invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, using and compounding the same, in such full, clear, and exact terms, avoiding unnecessary prolixity, as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound and use the same; and in case of any machine, he shall fully explain the principle, and the several modes in which he has contemplated the application of that principle or character by which it may be distinguished from other inventions; and he shall particularly specify and point out the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. He shall, furthermore, accompany the whole with a drawing, or drawings, and written references, where the nature of the case admits of drawings, or with specimens of ingredients, and of the composition of matter, sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, where the invention or discovery is of a composition of matter; which descriptions and drawings, signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses, shall be filed in the Patent Office; and he shall, moreover, furnish a model of his invention in all cases which admit of a representation by model, of a convenient size to exhibit advantageously its several parts. The applicant shall make oath or affirmation that he does verily believe that he is the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, composition, or improvement, for which he solicits a patent; and that he does not know or believe that the same was ever before known or used; and also of what country he is a citizen; which oath or affirmation may be made before any person authorized by law to administer oaths."

The applicant must conform to this enactment. The Commissioner must judge whether the nature of the case admits of representation by drawings and models, and consequently their size and sufficiency, and the sufficiency of the ingredients and composition of the matter. Without conformity to these requisites, in making the application it cannot be said that one has legally been made. It is impossible to withdraw an application before it is made; and as a caveat is not an application for a patent, in any possible sense of that term, it is clear that the Commissioner cannot refund a portion of the caveat fee as claimed.

One of the steps to be taken in making an application is paying into the treasury thirty dollars. The twelfth section of the act provides that where a caveat has been filed, and twenty dollars paid, and the caveator "shall afterwards take out a patent for the invention therein mentioned," said twenty dollars "shall be a part of the sum herein required for the same."

By a very liberal, instead of a strict construction, I understand it has been held that the twenty dollars may be granted as a portion of the thirty required to complete the application, so that the applicant only pays ten dollars in addition thereto. The payment of the ten dollars additional does not convert a caveat into an application. It merely completes one of the steps required by the statute. Added to the twenty paid on filing the caveat, it makes up the fee of thirty required by law. But the other steps required by the sixth section to make an application still remain to be taken. The caveat sets forth the "design and purpose" and "principal characteristics," and prays protection. This can be, and is done without describing the "process of making, constructing, using, and compounding the same in such full, clear, and exact terms" as to enable others properly skilled to "construct, compound, and use the same." The caveator is not required to explain the principle involved, or the modes in which it can be applied, nor how it is distinguished from other inventions. He is not required to furnish specimens of ingredients and compounds, nor models, nor drawings, nor make oath to his invention or discovery. Nor does the caveat necessarily ask for a patent.

A caveat neither requires the petition specified in the sixth section, nor the specification there required. The Commissioner can perform no act upon the caveat beyond filing it, nor in consequence of it, except to give the caveator notice of a conflicting application when made. A caveat and an application are as different as the provisions of law which relate to them. There is no provision for withdrawing a caveat. Money cannot lawfully be returned to one who only files a caveat, whether he makes up the thirty-dollar fee or not.

By the eighth section, the Commissioner is required "on the filing of any such application, description, and specification, (as mentioned in the seventh section,) and the payment of the duty, to cause an examination of the alleged discovery or invention, and to grant a patent, if certain things specified in the section appear." It then imposes another duty on the Commissioner, in the following words:

"But whenever, on such examination, it shall appear to the Commissioner that the applicant was not the original and first inventor or discoverer thereof, or that any part of that which is claimed as new had before been invented or discovered, or patented, or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country as aforesaid, or that the description is defective and insufficient, he shall notify the applicant thereof, giving him briefly such information and references as may be useful in judging of the propriety of renewing his application, or of altering his specification, to embrace only that part of the invention or discovery which is new."

The duty here devolved upon the Commissioner suspends the case, and the question is submitted to the applicant, whether he will persist in his application, and take the further steps specified in the section, in these words:

"In every such case, (of refusing a patent and giving notice,) if the applicant shall elect to withdraw his application, relinquishing his claim to the model, he shall be entitled to receive back $20, part of the duty required by this act, on filing a notice in writing of such election in the Patent Office; a copy of which, certified by the Commissioner, shall be sufficient warrant to the Treasurer for paying back to the said applicant the said sum of $20. But if the applicant in such case shall persist in his claim for the patent, with or without any alteration of his specification, he shall be required to make oath or affirmation anew, in manner as aforesaid."

The law also then points out certain proceedings which may be had, including an appeal to one of the Judges of the Circuit Court in the District of Columbia.

The above is the only provision authorizing the refunding fees, except where paid under mistake; and in no other part of the law is there a provision for withdrawing an application. The Commissioner can only act when the claimant brings his case within these statutory provisions, which seem to be free from ambiguity. In no other case has he jurisdiction or power to act.

The foregoing remarks are an answer to your questions, as full (perhaps fuller) than the case required. But, before I close, let me recapitulate:

1. The payment of a duty upon a patent or caveat to the credit of the treasury is not a pledge or deposit of the money, but an absolute and unconditional payment.

2. If the patentee or caveator afterwards demands the money to be repaid to him, he must show that his demand for it is founded in some law, within whose terms he can bring his case distinctly and clearly.

3. There is but one provision in the act of July 4, 1836, authorizing a duty once paid to be refunded, and that provision is found in the third sentence of the seventh section.

4. That section authorizes twenty dollars to be returned, not to a caveator, nor to one who has made "an incomplete application," but to a person who has made an application, which is perfect enough to be considered, and which, in point of fact, has been considered and rejected.

5. It follows that a party who merely files a caveat, paying the legal duty of twenty dollars, cannot withdraw the caveat and demand a return of ten dollars.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c., J. S. BLACK.

Hon. J. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and WEEKLY TIMES, by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, FORTY-FOURTH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 26, 1857.

YARDS.	Beeves. On market to-day.	Beeves. Received during week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2316	2816	45	410	1275	1839
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	110	95	190	7732	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	100	51	111	4829	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	75	65	70	......	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	600	......	......	......	......
Total for week	......	3702	244	711	13836	1839
Last week	3084	3635	253	975	11.84	1534

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 3,848

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	744				10
Hudson River Railroad	181				88
Hudson River Boats	1200				36
Harlem Railroad	45	45	410	1275	
New-Haven Railroad					
Camden & Amboy R. R.	320				
On Foot					

The receipts of Live Stock, by the Erie Railroad, during the week, ending this afternoon, were as follows:

Cattle	1285	Hogs	1077
Sheep	4800	Horses	18
Calves	194	Lambs	54

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	868	Massachusetts	—
New-York	346	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	706	Texas	236
Kentucky	80	Connecticut	—
Indiana	80	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.		Last Week.	
Premium Cattle	none		11½c.@12c.	
First quality	12c.	@12c.	11c.	@11½c.
Medium quality	11c.	@11½c.	10c.	@11c.
Poor quality	10c.	@10½c.	9c.	@10c.
Poorest quality	9½c.	@10c.	8c.	@9c.
General selling prices	11c.	@12c.	10c.	@11c.
Average of all sales	11½c.		10½c.	

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@11c. BROWNING reports Beeves at 10c.@11c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Another see-saw occurred at Forty-Fourth-street to-day—the prices going up as they went down last Wednesday, though not quite so fast. The present facilities for receiving intelligence at distant points by telegraph and in the full newspaper reports, enables dealers, as well as purchasers, to know the condition of the markets here during the same week, and often on the same or the next day. Of course, few will venture to send forward their cattle upon the heel of such a market as we had this day week. Only a few of the more experienced and daring venture to come in with cattle, excepting those whose droves are on the road and cannot be stopped. We have not unfrequently advised our readers that, usually of the best market immediately follows a very depressed one within one or two weeks, for the reason above given, viz., everybody stays away and a short supply is the consequence. This was the case to-day, so that only 2,316 were on sale at ALLERTON'S, and only 3,094 have been received in the City during the week past. This is about 500 less than the weekly average for 1856, while the cool weather and the advancing season conduces to a considerably increased demand for beef. Of the surplus here from last week quite a number have been taken into the country to be fed awhile, so that with the previous deficiency to be made good, about all in market last week were disposed of, and the demand to-day was quite equal to the supply. Prices went up in the morning and continued so through most of the day. At evening the yards were about cleared out. It is barely possible that there will be enough brought in to meet next week's wants ....A large proportion of the Beeves on sale at Forty-fourth-street were thin, light steers, which needed longer grazing to make them fit for the butcher.... Some 260 Texan Cattle were brought in, having been forwarded after a very short grazing season in Illinois. Such Cattle need at least one year's feeding after leaving their wild pasture grounds, before they are fit for market, but the present high prices are bringing them forward too early. Those here to-day were driven from Texas only last Spring....The "Bank panic" is not wholly confined to the Wall-street brokers, as some of the *Cattle* brokers experienced to-day by having the bills of eight banks heretofore in circulation among them thrown out by the money broker at Forty-fourth street. *Live* stock owners are usually very ready to take their money to the West with them after selling their Cattle, but they hesitated to-day, fearing it would not keep until they reached home, even on the fast trains....About 200 Beeves were sold over the river....From Albany about 500 Cattle went East to the Brighton market.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of this evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
155	Ohio	D. J. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
35	Ohio	Bloomer & Stilson	Owner.
94	Illinois	Alexander & Virgin	E. Murray.
110	Illinois	Jas. Alexander & Co.	J. A. Merritt.
80	Kentucky	A. Hurd	O. Hurd.
118	Tex. & Ill.	A. Gillespie	Westheimer & Bro.
37	Ohio	A. Whitaker	Miller, Hays & Gur.
182	Tex. & Ill.	S. Robinson	Hoag & Budlong.
64	Ohio	Ensign & Lauterbeck	Owners.
64	Ohio	S. M. Baker	J. H. Williams.
77	Ohio	Allerton & Cowgen	Owners.
96	Ohio	Wm. Florence	T. White & Son.
50	Ohio	S. Lauterbeck	Geo. Ayrault.
15	New-York	Geo. Sage	Owner.
16	New-York	P. Dorian	Owner.
64	Ohio	Shepherd & Vail	Owners.
34	New-York	— Stockholm	Wells & Haxie.
24	New-York	L. D. Stevens	Owner.
113	Illinois	A. C. W. Norton	W. H. Harris.
52	Ohio	S. B. Taber	Geo. Ayrault.
78	Texas	[illegible]	Wm. H. Belden.
58	Ohio	William Florence	T. Wheeler.
34	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Owner.
34	New-York	— Parks	Owner.
50	Illinois	Parrott & Clark	D. Barnes.
54	Illinois	J. T. Alexander	E. Murray.
24	Illinois	H. Eckstein	Owner.
54	Tex. & Ill.	Westheimer & Bro.	Owners.
142	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
37	Ohio	S. M. Baker	R. Bartram.
25	New-York	W. Sherman	Owner.
18	New-York	W. Ellett	Owner.
30	New-York	J. Seaney	Owner.

We present, as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

S. ROBINSON had 60 Texas and 92 Illinois cattle, which J. C. HOAG sold at 10c.@11c. They were common stock. C. COOPER bought 32 of them for shipping, at $60 each, or about 11c.

ENSIGN & LAUTERBECK sold on their own account, 64 medium Ohio cattle, at 10c.@11c. Estimated net weight 675 lbs.

S. M. BAKER had 117 Ohio steers of common to medium quality, which he divided between J. H. WILLIAMS and R. BARTRAM, as salesmen. Estimated 650 lbs. net, and running out at 10c.@11c.

WM. FLORENCE'S drove of 96 Durham grade steers of his own feeding, was perhaps the best lot in market. They were rated 750 lbs. net, and sold by T. WHITE & SON at 11c.@12c. Of course, they were fine for to-day in the absence of premium cattle.

J. BRYANT had more of his good cattle selling by C. G. TEED at 11c.@12c. His lot consisted of 142 Ohio cattle, which he almost called good, and sold them at an average of about 11½c.

ALLERTON & COWGEN, wholesaled 84 good Illinois cattle yesterday at 11½c. They were selling to-day 77 fair Ohio steers at 11½c., on 675 lbs. estimated net weight.

B. J. WARNER contributed 88 fair Ohio steers from Licking County, estimated to dress 600 lbs. @675 lbs. They are sold by MEAD & HOLCOMB at 11c.@11½c. very few at 12c. [illegible] a similar lot of 155 head yesterday at $68, or a little over 11½c. These were retailed to day at about 1c. advance.

BLOOMER & STILSON bought 35 of FLORENCE'S cattle, which he retailed at 11c.@12c. Rated at 675 lbs.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN forwarded 94 Illinois steers, which ranked very fair in comparison with the general quality in the market. E. MURRAY, salesman, called them 11c.@12½c., with an estimate of 650 lbs. net.

JAMES T. ALEXANDER & CO contributed 110 very good Illinois cattle, which weighed 1,400 lbs. at home. J. A. MERRITT sold them at about 12c. average. This was a light figure for so large a lot, and shows the material of which they were made. Buyers of good beef visited his yard, and, among others, WM. MOORE took 18 head at $76, or 12½c., buyer's estimate.

D. RADCLIFFE contributed 50 medium steers from Pickaway County, Ohio, which T. WHEELER sold at 11c.@12c. Home weight 1,225 lbs. gross.

A. C. W. NORTON forwarded 113 more of his Illinois Cattle, similar in quality to those of last week. W. H. HARRIS sold them at about 9½c., mostly being light, thin stock.

A. GILLESPIE brought on 60 Texas and 50 Illinois Cattle, which he bought at Chicago and reached this market with at an expense of about $10 ℔ head. The prices obtained to-day by WESTHEIMER & BROTHER were entirely satisfactory to him, being about $64 ℔ head. Rated 550 lbs. net. The Texans were thin and light.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their sides. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $80@$100, or even $125. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies or Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The demand for good fresh Cows is slightly increasing. The market continues supplied.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 45 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$38 for common, $35@$45 for good, and $55@$70 for extras. Market fully supplied and sales slow.

BROWNING reports receipts of 95 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. Market fully supplied, with a little more briskness.

CHAMBERLIN reports 51 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $60@$75 for extras. Short supply, with a fair demand.

O'BRIEN reports 65 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$70. No alteration in the market. Sales continue dull, with just enough offering to meet the demand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The receipts give a falling off of some 260 head from last week's figures, and prices are advancing a little. Good Veals bring 7½c.@8c., at a quick market.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 410 Veal Calves, selling at 6½c.@7½c. Some extra brought 8c. There is a brisk demand, which is not met by the diminished supply.

BROWNING reports receipts of 190 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5½c.@7½c., and a few extras at 8c. Market well supplied, and selling readily.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 111 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@8c. The receipts have not been equal to the demand, and prices are firmer.

O'BRIEN reports 70 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7c. Extras 7½c.@7¾c. A medium supply, with a brisk market.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight. The receipts for the past week have reached a higher figure than for a long time previous. A very large proportion of these were lambs. Many of them light and thin. The market is at present overstocked and some sell at low prices. Sheep in good condition sell well.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,275 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 8c.@12½c. ℔ lb. for Lambs. Receipts have been free, and sales fair, although Lambs are not bringing quite as much as last week, owing partly to their poor quality. Good sheep are in demand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 7,732 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 8½c.@10½c. net for Sheep, and 10c.@12½c. for Lambs. Receipts for the past week have been very large, larger than for any previous week during several years past. A large proportion have been Lambs, many of which were light and thin. Some in the pens now were left over from last week. About 1,300 on sale to-day. Prices have declined. Sheep are in fair demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,829 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$6 ℔ head. Market well supplied and stock selling fair.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 26, 1857.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of

101 Sheep and Lambs at	$365 75
106 Sheep and Lambs at	415 25
101 Sheep and Lambs at	373 75
23 Sheep and Lambs at	87 00
117 Sheep and Lambs at	423 00
103 Sheep and Lambs at	388 00
28 Sheep and Lambs at	107 00
90 Sheep and Lambs at	345 75
67 Sheep and Lambs at	299 75

HUME & ELLIOTT report sales of 1,350 Sheep and Lambs for $7,307 78.

JAS. BALDWIN reports as as follows:

158 Sheep and Lambs at	$638 25
66 Sheep and Lambs at	275 00
35 Sheep and Lambs at	122 00
38 Sheep and Lambs at	132 60
28 Sheep and Lambs at	73 75
105 Sheep and Lambs at	458 56
100 Sheep and Lambs at	448 75
48 Sheep and Lambs at	193 75
98 Sheep and Lambs at	344 75
125 Sheep and Lambs at	539 25
66 Sheep and Lambs at	271 00
150 Sheep and Lambs at	624 00

THOMAS C. LARKIN reports sales of

113 Sheep and Lambs at	$498 1
75 Sheep and Lambs at	287 50
25 Sheep and Lambs at	90 75
34 Sheep and Lambs at	130 00
131 Sheep and Lambs at	490 00
29 Sheep and Lambs at	128 00
91 Sheep and Lambs at	396 00
61 Sheep and Lambs at	218 50
78 Sheep and Lambs at	316 00

SALES OF SHEEP AND LAMBS, BY S. JUDD, AT CHAMBERLIN'S, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 26, 1857.

No.		Amount.	Average Price.
10	Sheep sold for	$40 00	$4 00
80	Lambs sold for	220 00	2 75
60	Lambs sold for	157 50	2 62½
225	Sheep sold for	675 00	3 00
190	Sheep sold for	660 00	3 00
188	Sheep sold for	808 00	4 25
16	Sheep sold for	60 00	3 75
166	Lambs sold for	449 50	2 62½
37	Sheep sold for	128 75	3 75
250	Sheep sold for	1,080 00	4 50
161	Sheep sold for	555 62	3 62½
361	Sheep sold for	1,500 50	4 25
50	Sheep sold for	250 00	5 00

1,781 Sheep and Lambs sold for $6,546 12 — $3 81

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter houses.

With light receipts the market closed firm, exhausting the stock at an upward tendency.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,839 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 8c., for what were offered, being mostly ... hogs. There is a demand for good stock at high rates.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live .... 8@ 8¼ | Dressed .... 10¼@10½

DISTILLERY.

Live .... 8 | Dressed .... 10 @10¼

Arrivals light.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

Heavy Corn Hogs, from	8 @ 8¼
Light Corn Hogs, from	7¾@ 8
Heavy Distilled Hogs, from	7¾@ 8
Stock Hogs, from	7½@ 7¾

The arrivals of Hogs are light, and prices exhibit an upward tendency. Markets cleared up.

Wholesale Produce Market.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The Vegetable Market has been well supplied for the past week, and fruits are coming in more freely.

Potatoes are a little firmer, in consequence of a decrease of rot in many localities and the less rush to the market. They are still coming in some parts of New-Jersey and on portions of Long Island. Sweet Potatoes give promise of a good yield. Delaware is now sending in some very fine.

Apples are still scarce and poor, although bringing high prices. The crop is evidently short at the East, but we expect a better supply from [illegible] ... coming season [illegible]

Peaches are now coming from Delaware in excellent condition, and sell at moderate prices—$1 to $2 ℔ basket.

Butter is quiet at former quotations.

Poultry is balanced, with a gradual decline at the Fall stock comes in.

Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl.	1 87	@	2 00
Potatoes—Mercer, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	2 50
Potatoes—[illegible] ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—[illegible] ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	—
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ℔ bbl.	5 00	@	—
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ℔ bbl.	5 00	@	—
Onions—℔ 100 bunches.	4 00	@	4 50
Onions—[illegible]	3 00	@	4 00
Onions—Potato, ℔ bushel.	1 00	@	1 00
Beets—Round, ℔ 100 bunches.	1 50	@	2 00
Beets—Long, ℔ 100 bunches.	1 25	@	1 50
Carrots—℔ 100 bunches.	1 00	@	1 50
Parsnips—℔ doz. bunches.	50	@	—
Blackberries—℔ basket	50	@	1 00
Blackberries—℔ 100 quart baskets.	12 00	@	14 00
Blackberries—Lawton, ℔ 100 q. bxs.	18 00	@	20 00
Whortleberries—℔ bushel.	2 00	@	2 50
Lettuce—℔ 100.	1 00	@	1 50
Chicory—℔ 100.	1 00	@	1 25
Cucumbers—℔ 100.	50	@	75
Cucumbers—Pickles, ℔ 1,000.	4 00	@	—
Tomatoes—℔ basket.	37	@	50
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Table, ℔ bbl.	3 50	@	4 50
Pears—Common, ℔ bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
Pears—Bell, ℔ bushel.	4 00	@	5 00
Pears—Bartlett, ℔ bushel.	4 50	@	5 50
Peaches—Jersey, ℔ basket.	1 50	@	2 00
Peaches—Delaware, ℔ basket.	1 25	@	2 00
Plums—Damsons, ℔ bushel.	3 00	@	3 50
Plums—Gages, ℔ bushel.	4 00	@	4 50
Watermelons, ℔ 100.	10 00	@	30 00
Nutmeg Melons—℔ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Nutmeg Melons—N. J.	3 50	@	4 00
Turnips—Rutabagas, ℔ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Turnips—Flat, ℔ bbl.	50	@	75
Squashes—Summer, ℔ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Squashes—Marrow, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
String Beans—℔ basket.	37	@	50
Beans—Lima, ℔ bushel.	75	@	—
Corn—Sweet, ℔ 100.	50	@	62
Corn—Imperial Sweet, ℔ 100.	1 00	@	—
Corn—Common, ℔ 100 ears.	50	@	62
Cabbages, new, ℔ 100.	2 00	@	6 00
Cauliflower—℔ doz.	1 00	@	1 25
Kohl Rabi—℔ 100 bunches.	1 75	@	2 00
Egg Plants—℔ doz.	75	@	87
Leeks—℔ doz.	37	@	44
Okra—℔ 100.	25	@	37
Parsley and Soup Celery—℔ 100.	1 00	@	—
Garlic—℔ 100.	7 00	@	—
Peppers—℔ 100.	37	@	50
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℔ lb.	25	@	—
Butter—State, ℔ lb.	21	@	23
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb.	15	@	18
Lard—in bbls.	15	@	15½
Lard—Kegs.	15	@	16¼
Cheese—℔ lb.	8	@	10
Eggs—Fresh, State, ℔ doz.	15	@	15½
Eggs—Western, ℔ doz.	13	@	14
Fowls—℔ pair.	87	@	1 00
Chickens—Roast, ℔ pair.	88	@	1 13
Chickens—Spring, ℔ pair.	56	@	75
Ducks—Spring, ℔ pair.	1 00	@	1 25
Turkeys—℔ lb.	15	@	18
Geese—each.	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeon—Squab, ℔ doz.	2 00	@	2 25
Woodcocks—℔ doz.	5 00	@	5 25
Reed Birds—℔ doz.	31	@	38

Markets....*Carefully reported for N.Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in demand and are firm. Pearls, $7 31¼; Pots, $6 ... ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse 781 bbls., including 581 bbls. Pearls, and 200 bbls. Pots. Saleratus, 7¼c.; Soda-ash, (80 ℔ cent.,) 3c.@3¼c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is more animated, chiefly for work adapted to Southern markets; but factors have readily met the requirements of their customers, at, in most instances, somewhat easier prices. We now quote: Men's thick and kip boots, $2@$3 75; Boys' do., $1 50@$2; Youths' do., $1 25 @$1 75; Men's russett brogans, $1 15@$1 40; Boys' do., 90c.@$1 10; Men's thick do., $1 10@$1 50; Boys' do., 90c.@$1 15; Youths' do., 70c.@90c.; Men's kip and split brogans, 90c.@$1 35; Boys' do., 80c.@$1 10; Youths' do., 60c.@90c.; Women's calf and kip boots, 90c.@$1 10; Misses' do., 75c.@90c.; Children's do., 60c.@80c.; Women's kip, goat and kid boots, 90c.@$1 10; Misses' do., 75c.@90c.; Children's do., 50c.@80; Ladies' fine city made gaiters, $1 25@$1 75; Ladies' fine Eastern made gaiters, 90c.@$1 25; Ladies' city made kid boots, $1 12@$1 37; Ladies' city made buskins and slippers, $1@$1 25; Misses' fine boots, 90c.@$1 10; Children's fancy shoes, 40c.@60c.

CANDLES—Are inactive, yet stiffly held.

COAL—Is in rather better request at previous quotations: Liverpool Cannel, $10 50@$11; Liverpool Orrel, $8 00@$9; Sidney, $5 25 ℔ chaldron; and Anthracite, $5 50@$6 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—A public sale of Rio was held to-day, at which 3,685 bags changed hands at 10¾c.@12½c., averaging 11½c., a decline of ⅜c.@½c. Since the sale, 1,900 bags sold on terms not made public; also, 150 do., 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; 150 Maracaibo on private terms, and 250 mats Java, 16⅛c., usual terms.

COPPER—Is moderately inquired for at our quotations: New Sheathing, 28c.; Yellow do., 23c.; Old do., 22c.@23½c.; American Ingot, 24½c.@25c.; Chili Pig, 24½c.@24c.; Bolts, 30c.; Braziers', 28c., ℔ lb.

CORDAGE—American made Manila, 10¼c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 13c.@14c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The market continues very fair, with sales of 400 bales at 15¾c. for Middling Uplands; 15¾c. for Mobile, and 16c. for New-Orleans.

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade exhibits increased animation. The demand is quite vigorous for the leading domestic fabrics,—which generally command strengthening prices, though the improvement in the value of manufactured goods is not important,—compared with the rise in the prices of the raw materials. Foreign goods are in pretty brisk request, but the supply is large, and many importers are eager sellers,—hence, there is much irregularity and some depression in the market.

FISH—Dry Cod are plentier, and are less sought after, at from $3 50@$4 12½ ℔ cwt. Pickled Cod, $4 ℔ bbl. Mackerel are in good demand and are firm at $19 for No. 1; $9@$9 25 for large No. 3, and $8 50@$9 25 for medium do., ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon are dull and are nominal in price. Smoked Herring are saleable and steady at 50c. for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1, ℔ box. Pickled Herring are pretty freely dealt in, and are worth from $3 50@$3 87½ ℔ bbl.

FLOUR—The market for State and Western Flour is dull and unsettled, with more eagerness to sell than to buy. The demand is tame, coming mainly from home dealers, who purchase only such lots as they immediately require, anticipating a further decline in prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 5,000 bbls., in lots, at prices within the annexed range.

Ordinary State	$6 00@$6 10
Straight state	6 15@ 6 25
Extra State	6 40@ 6 50
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 6 25
Superfine Ohio	6 10@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 40@ 8 00
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	6 70@ 6 80
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 9 00
Extra Missouri	7 15@ 9 75

Canadian is depressed and declining. Sales, 560 bbls. ordinary superfine to choice extra at from $6 05@$8 10 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is heavy, but prices are without material change. Sales, 1,900 bbls. at $6 30 @$6 80 for common to choice superfine, and $7@$9 for fancy to best extra. Rye Flour is lower; sales 200 bbls. at $3 90@$5 25 for common fair to choice superfine. Corn Meal unchanged; sales 100 barrels Brandywine at $4 30@$4 50.

FRUIT—The market is rather quiet for the leading articles; prices, however, exhibit no important variation.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy, but prices are unchanged. The demand is fair for home consumption, and there is also a moderate export inquiry. Sales of 11,100 bush. new White Southern at $1 56@$1 70; 25,000 Red Southern, at $1 40@$1 44; 7,500 mixed do. at $1 45; 300 Red Kentucky at $1 46, and 3,000 unsound Red and White Southern at $1@$1 27. Rye is dull and lower. Sales of 2,000 bush. new, to arrive soon, at 85c. Barley is heavy. Several parcels are reported sold, for forward delivery, at $1@$1 10 ℔ bush. Corn is in fair demand at a shade better price. Sales of 44,000 bush. mixed Western at 85c.@86c., (chiefly at 85c.@85½c.,) and 90c.@91c. for Southern Yellow. Oats appear steady, with a fair business doing at 57c. @60c. for State, and 60c.@ ... for Western.

HAY—About 800 bales River changed hands at 75c. @80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive at old quotations; American undressed, $160@$170; do. dressed, $210@$225; Italian, $240; Clean Russia, $205@$230; Jute, $117 50 @$120; Sisal, 9¾c.; Manila, 8c.; Sunn, 5c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Are lightly dealt in, and are rather heavy. Prime Buenos Ayres, 35¼c.@36c.; Rio Grande, 34c.@34½c.; Orinoco, 30½c.; Porto Cabello, 28c.@29c.; Dry Western, 24c.@25c.; Dry Southern, 20c.; Green Salted Western and Southern, 11½c.@12½c.; and City Slaughter, 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Stock in first hands, 178,000, against 42,300 same time last year.

HONEY—Cuba, 85c., in bond, and 95c.@$1., free, ℔ gallon.

HOPS—Sales transpired of 30 bales last year's crop, at 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

IRON—About 70 tons Scotch Pig have been sold, in lots, at $29, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 18¾@$1 25 ℔ M.

LEAD—Is in slack request, at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $6 25@$6 37½; Galena, nominal, ℔ 100 lbs.; Sheet and Bar, 6¾c.@6½c.; Pipe, 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is somewhat brisker, yet not dearer. French Calf Skins and English salted Sheep Skins are unchanged.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for common and $1 10 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Is in good request at full prices.

MOLASSES—Appears dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 55c.@65c.; Cuba Muscovado, 45c.@50c.; Clayed Cuba, 38c.@40c., ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3½c.; wrought, 5½c.@6c. for German, and 6¾c.@7c. for American; American wrought horseshoe, 11c. ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues scarce, and in demand, at $4 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is plentier and less sought after, at the base ℔ gallon. Tar is less abundant and inactive at $2@$2 50 according to quality, ℔ bbl. Rosin is moderately dealt in and is steady, at $1 65@$1 80 for Common, [illegible] for No. 1, and $5@$7 25 for White and Pale, ℔ 280 lbs. Pitch sells slowly and irregularly, at $2 12½@$2 37½ ℔ bbl.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong, in bbls., $40@$42 50; [illegible] and [illegible] ... for the Western and Southern markets, in bags.

OILS—Crude [illegible] ... Whale and Sperm ... ℔ gallon. [illegible] Palm, 10c.; [illegible] $1 35@$1 ..., ℔ gallon, and all qualities ... [illegible] Lard Oil is quiet and buoyant at 95c.@$1 ... ℔ gallon. Lard [illegible] ... gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Aug. 24.—Sperm—The demand is quite limited, but holders, however, are firm at quotations. The transactions include sales of 250 bbls. in parcels from the wharf, at $1 37 ℔ gallon. Whale is in moderate demand, without any material change in prices. The sales embrace 1,000 bbls. South Sea at 75c., and 300 bbls. do. at 75c. ℔ gallon, all ... [illegible] ... since our last ... Manufactured ... In Fair Haven we notice sales of 400 bbls. Northern at 80c., and 300 bbls. do. at 72c. ℔ gallon, purchased by a manufacturing house in this city ... [illegible]

WHALEBONE.—We hear of no transactions in this market since our last. In Boston a sale of 1,000 lbs. [illegible] ... a house in this city at 98c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and prices rule in favor of the purchaser. The demand is confined to the wants of the home trade. The receipts and stock are very light, but there is no scarcity felt. The day's sales amount to 700 bbls. at $25 75 for Mess and $21 75 for Prime. Other kinds are quiet and nominal. For Beef, a moderate local trade demand prevails, and with light arrivals and a reduced stock, the market retains its firmness. The sales include 250 bbls. at $17@$18 for repacked Western Mess, and $18 50@$19 for extra. The market continues bare of other kinds. There is nothing doing in Prime Mess Beef, and prices are nominally the same. Of Beef Hams we noted small sales choice Western at $24. Cut Meats continue scarce and firm, with sales of small parcels at 11½c.@13c. Western Smoked Bacon sells in a small way at 15c. Lard continues buoyant with sales 150 bbls. at 16¼c.@16½c. Butter is in fair request at 15c.@19c. for Ohio, and 19c.@23c. for State. Cheese is firm at 9c.@10c.

RICE—There were 150 tierces sold at $5@$5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—There is more doing, with sales of 1,600 sacks Jeffries & Darcy's; 3,000 Ground; supposed at about $1 15@$1 18 for the former, and 75c. for the latter. There were also sales of 10,000 bushels Turk's Island on private terms.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 10½c.@11c.; Refined, 8¼c.@12c.; and Nitrate Soda, 4¾c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—The market is moderately active, and prices are supported for Clover and Timothy.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 7¼c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 7¼c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

SOAP—We have heard of sales of 125 boxes Castile, in lots, at 11½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Continue in moderate demand at our quotations: No. 1 Nutmegs, 65c.@70c.; Mace, 55c.@57½c.; Cassia, in mats, 40c.; Sumatra Pepper, 11½c., in bond, and 11¼c. free; Jamaica Pimento, 8¼c.@8¾c., in bond, and 9c.@9½c. free; Cloves, 10c.; Race Ginger, 5½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The market continues dull, and prices have further declined ¼c., making a deduction of 2¾c. from the highest point of the season. Sales 850 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7¾c.@9½c., including 500 at the inside price.

TIN—Is lightly dealt in at old rates. Banca, 35c.@36c.; Straits, 34½c.@35c. ℔ lb.; Plates, ½X$11 62½@$11 75; Plates, I. C. Coke, $9 87½@$10; Terne, Coke, $9 25; Terne, Charcoal, $10 75@$11, ℔ box.

WHISKY—About 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison found buyers at 28c.@28½c., chiefly at 28c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Is less freely sought after at old quotations. Manufacturers having supplied themselves so far as their immediate requirements obliged them to do so, now show less disposition to purchase, in view of the high prices claimed and of the comparatively unencouraging demand for manufactured goods. There is no speculation, and in the prevailing state of financial affairs, there is likely to be none for some time to come. Stocks are fair, but factors are not pressing them on the market.

FREIGHTS—Are extremely dull, but rates are without important change. Engagements to Liverpool include 10,000 bushels Grain, at 5d.@5½d., in ships' bags; 2,000 do. 5d., in bulk; 3,000 feet Bird's Eye Maple, 15s. ℔ 40 cubic feet; 40 hhds. Tobacco, 17s. 6d.; 400 bbls. Rosin, 2s. 6d.; and 140 bales Cotton, 3-16d. To London—500 bbls. Oil Cake, 1s. 6d., and 150 tons do., in bulk and bags, 15s. To Cape of Good Hope—Flour 80c., ℔ foot measurement, and Staves $12 ℔ thousand. A bark from City Point to Rio—Flour, $1 ℔ bbl. A brig from Norfolk to St. Kitts—Hhd. Staves, $12 50. A schooner, 1,100 bbls., to a Windward Island and back, $1,500; and another, 165 tons to Brazos, $1,600, out.

Review of the Buffalo Breadstuffs Trade for the Week Ending Aug. 25.

FLOUR—The most of the imports of Flour for the week closing with this review, have been from Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, and less in proportion from Illinois and Wisconsin than in any other week of the season. Ohio alone has given us 9,000 bbls., while from the two latter States there were only 2,300 bbls. From Canada, 320 bbls. were received—the first since shortly after the opening. The total for the week is 18,862 bbls., against 30,000 same week last year.

	Bbls.
Receipts by lake, since the opening	330,936
Receipts by lake, same time last year	499,439
Decrease	368,513

The demand has been moderate either for city or interior trade, and the market sympathising with those at the seaboard, has declined and still continues to favor the purchaser. Sellers are not disposed to hold, although the stocks are not large. Sales of the week foot up 4,700 bbls., including, on Wednesday, 1,000 at $6 25 for choice superfine new Ohio and Indiana; $6 50, $6 75@$6 87 for extra do.; some parcels of old Iowa double extra, during the week, at $7 15, and extra do. Indiana at $7, which were the highest prices paid; and closing yesterday with 1,800 bbls. at $5 50, $6@$6 25 for Michigan; $6@$6 25 for Wisconsin; $6 25@$6 50 for Ohio; $6 50 for Iowa; and $6 87@$6 75 for Indiana. The decline is about 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl.

Rye Flour in moderate demand, and sells in small lots at $5 25@$5 50. Corn Meal rather dull at $1 50 ℔ cwt. for fine, and $1 50 for coarse.

WHEAT—The imports the past week were about double those of the previous one, the first parcels in bulk of any amount coming to hand. This is about three weeks later than last year. They were mostly from Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, aggregating 106,000 bush., not to equal to same week last season by 100,000 bushels.

	Bush.
Receipts by Lake, since the opening	1,777,577
Receipts to same time last year	1,622,637
Increase	154,940
Shipments by canal since opening	1,407,149

Although the receipts of the week were in excess of the shipments, yet the stocks on hand are light. The steamer *Arabia*, from Liverpool 8th, gave no encouragement for a foreign export demand. The New-York market constantly declined. A perfect panic seized our market on Friday and Saturday, and parcels sold at all sorts of low prices. The decline was 10c.@12c. on Red, and 15c.@20c. on White—the former selling at $1 28@$1 30, and the latter at $1 37½@$1 45. As no Spring sold on those days, its decline cannot be stated. Since then the market has been more steady, with a tendency to regain the lost ground. Several parcels were taken on speculation, and resold at an advance. Millers were also fairly in the market. The sales of the week foot up, as reported to us, 74,000 bushels. We quote the market at the close of yesterday, as indicated by the sales, $1 20½ for Chicago Spring; $1 25@$1 27 for Milwaukee Club; $1 28@$1 35 for Red Ohio, Michigan and Indiana; $1 38@$1 45 for White Michigan and Ohio; $1 30@$1 35 for do. Kentucky and Illinois.

CORN—The imports of Corn during the week were good, but not equal to the same time last year; being 341,000 bushels against 369,000 bushels. The excess of the receipts by lake during the last three weeks over the shipments by canal, is 270,000 bushels.

	Bushels.
Receipts by lake, since the opening	4,084,894
Receipts same time last year	5,228,669
Decrease	1,143,775
Shipments by canal, since the opening	3,110,988

The week opened with buyers and sellers apart—the former at 75c., and the latter at 76c., but before the day closed sales were made at 75½c. The market has exhibited little fluctuation since then. Quotations on Thursday were 75c.@75½c.; Friday, 75c.; Saturday, 74½c.@74¾c.; and yesterday, 74@74½c., closing very firm at the latter. The demand was moderate until yesterday, when a good speculative feeling sprung up, and about 80,000 bushels sold; the aggregate for the week being 191,000. There is yet little or no distilling inquiry. The stock is good, but held very firmly. This morning 25,000 bushels at 75c.

OATS—Some few more receipts of new were had since last report, but they are yet quite light, footing up only 20,000 bushels for the week against 94,000 bushels last season.

	Bushels.
Receipts by Lake since the opening	408,961
Receipts by Lake same time last year	601,194
Decrease	202,233
Shipments by Canal since the opening	395,835

The market has ruled dull. Small sales early in the week were made at 56c.@60c., the former for new and the latter for old. There has been no demand for cargoes, and the views of holders have rapidly receded. A few sales in sacks only from day to day were made, closing yesterday at 47c.@50c. Sellers were willing to accept 45c. in bulk. This morning 1,000 bushels at 48c.

RYE, &C.—The receipts are light and demand moderate. Sales of the week about 2,000 bushels in small parcels, opening at 94c. and closing, yesterday, with 1,800 bushels at 83c. In Barley and Barley Malt nothing doing. This morning 800 bushels Barley at $1.

FREIGHTS—On account of the detention of boats at the breaks at Knowlesville and Albion the most of the week, there have been few arrivals here, and the supply offering for freight was generally light. They could not, however, be in much demand during the breaks. The accidents, although injurious to trade at any time, have been less felt than they would have been at a busier time of the season. No variation or change in rates. Corn has been steady at 8c.; Wheat 12½c.; Staves and Lumber at $1 75 to Troy and Albany; and Corn at 10½c. to New-York. This morning, Corn 8½c.@10c.

Stocks of Sugar and Molasses.

From the Boston Journal.

We understand that there is now stored on the Boston wharf, in South Boston, 80,000, over an acre of these two articles. There are also large quantities in other localities. What is to become of it all? There is similarly a large stock in all the principal cities of the United States, showing clearly that it was not a scarcity of these articles, now become a necessity, ... in this city, that has run up the price more than double within a year.

There is now in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, more than three times as much sugar than there was a year since.

We learn that a large grocer, doing business, who supplies many retailers, ... that he has not sold a tenth part of the ... of sugar, this year, compared with his former sales. Very few families use acid fruits this year, and if any preserving ... every family purchases a pound or two instead of ... their sugar by the barrel or half barrel. Brown sugars at 10c. and white at 15c. ℔ lb., and New-Orleans Molasses at ... The Sugarlands are high, and ... wholesale price has been purchased at 15⅞c. ℔ gallon.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUCKLEY'S OLYMPIC [illegible]

No. 585 BROADWAY.

[illegible]

T. B. Johnson [illegible]

W. B. Moore [illegible]

T. Price [illegible]

Doors open at 7; Concert commences [illegible]

THURSDAY, Aug. 27, 1857.

The performance will commence with the Farce of the

LOTTERY TICKET.

Wormwood [illegible]

Susan [illegible] Miss Fanny [illegible]

After which, the beautiful Drama [illegible] Coyne,

SPIRIT OF THE FOUNTAIN.

Lolina [illegible]

Perkin [illegible]

To conclude with the

SWISS COTTAGE.

Natz Tick [illegible]

Lisette [illegible]

Dancing by [illegible]

Admission to all parts of the house [illegible] 50 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

THURSDAY.

THE LAST COMEDY [illegible]

Messrs. BROUGHAM AND BURTON appearing together in two laughable pieces, which attracted on Wednesday a brilliant and overflowing house. The same bill will be repeated to-night.

THURSDAY, Aug. 27,

the comedy of

THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

In which the two great comedians [illegible] original parts.

Aminadab Sleek [illegible]

Capt. Maguire [illegible]

And the very successful [illegible]

DUALITY; OR, UNWARRANTABLE [illegible]

The Stranger [illegible]

Old Smooth [illegible]

On Friday, to-morrow—Benefit of [illegible] and last night of the opera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THURSDAY, August 27,

Grand Comic Revival by the [illegible]

WONDERFUL RAVELS

of the Comic Fairy Pantomime of

MAZULME; OR, THE NIGHT OWL.

The Great Antoine [illegible]

Jerome [illegible]

Commencing at 7 with the PROMENADE CONCERT.

THE CONTRABANDIST.

Ida ...... Mme. [illegible]

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

FRIDAY—The beautiful Spectacle TERRA ROLLA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

[illegible]

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 27,

The entertainments will commence with

O'NEAL THE GREAT.

THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

HOLE IN THE WALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MLLE. PICCOLOMINI.

ITALIAN OPERA—GRAND [illegible]

First appearance in America of

MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,

[MONDAY, Sept. 7.]

THALBERG'S CONCERTS—NIBLO'S SALOON.

Mr. THALBERG will give

THREE GRAND CONCERTS

early in September.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

The stockholders are respectfully requested to select their seats from MONDAY, Aug. 31, until THURSDAY, Sept. 3, at the office of the Academy [illegible] when they will receive their admission [illegible] for the season commencing Monday, Sept. 7.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—CONSTANTLY increasing crowds to see "THAT BEAUTIFUL BABY," the infant [illegible] BOGUS BURDELL HEIR, will remain A SHORT TIME LONGER, with the real mother, MRS. [illegible] and a full-length wax figure of MRS. CUNNINGHAM. WYMAN, the Wizard, will perform THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVENING, at 8 o'clock, his feats of magic [illegible] Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CHARMING BOOK.

Partly from the pen of the talented and lamented Authoress of "Shady Side," ENTITLED

THE MEMORIAL;

OR,

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF AN ONLY DAUGHTER.

BY HER MOTHER,

Authoress of "Shady Side."

With an Introductory Notice, by Rev. A. L. STONE.

"This work was begun by Mrs. Hubbell [illegible] during her last illness, but her hand failed with the pen in her grasp, and the book has been completed by a devoted brother. We cannot be mistaken in saying that it will prove not only a useful work, but one of thrilling interest to all classes of readers."

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COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

A book of practical suggestions for the young of both sexes. Price, 75 cents.

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JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers, Boston.

ALLEN'S BRITISH INDIA.

INDIA, ANCIENT AND MODERN—GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND RELIGIOUS.

This remarkable work by Rev. D. O. Allen, who was for twenty-five years a resident in India, is acknowledged to be the most complete and reliable work on British India ever published, either here or in England. It has a most uncommon interest at the present time, when the eyes of the world are turned towards that country.

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JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.

In one splendid 8vo. volume. Price, $2.

COAL.

FAMILY COAL.—OUR LACKAWANNA COAL Yards at the foot of Hubert-st., North River, foot of 14th-st. and 8th-av. [illegible] East River, and in Brooklyn, No. 32 Atlantic-st. [illegible] now supplying families with their [illegible] Lackawanna Coal, of all sizes, at $4 per ton delivered. [illegible] attention given to all orders left there, or at our office, No. 30 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. Weight guaranteed.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

COAL—COAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS SELLING his best Grey-ash Coal, double screened, [illegible] for and sent direct to him from the [illegible] 2,240 lbs., for $5 50 per ton, delivered to any part of Brooklyn free of cartage. Gentlemen who have not [illegible] Coal can call at my store, No. [illegible] can see a list of the names of gentlemen who have bought the Coal for the last three or four years, and who [illegible] that they save at least $1 per ton. Try it.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, No. [illegible]

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.

Free from Poison, for the destruction of

Bed-bugs and Roaches,

Ants and Fleas,

Moths and Mosquitoes,

Flies and Plant Insects,

Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depot, No. 424 Broadway. [illegible] Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enamelled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 48 and 50 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

YACHT GERTRUDE FOR SALE.—ABOUT 25 tons burthen, built by [illegible] found in every respect and in good condition; draws about 7 feet water, and has superior accommodations. Apply to E. BLOODGOOD, Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club, No. 1 Pine-st.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 621 Broadway [illegible] The teeth are [illegible] unable to [illegible] and wanting. [illegible] the most ... [illegible]

DO YOU OR ANY OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD [illegible] to be well shaved? Let him or them ... [illegible] PHALON'S [illegible] Broadway and Day-st., where [illegible] they will be shaved [illegible] the ... immediately ... "Will you please to wake me up when I am shaved?"

POST-OFFICE BOX FOR SALE.—ADDRESS P. I. Y., Office of the Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 27, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, [illegible] Dollars a year; [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

[illegible]

The Atlantic Telegraph—Official History of the Enterprise.

We publish this morning the first part of the Official History of the Atlantic Telegraph,—prepared under the direction and immediate supervision of the Directors, and intended by them to [illegible] an authentic and permanent record of this great enterprise. The accident, reported by the steamer at Halifax yesterday, [illegible] the completion of [illegible] Directors have given to the world of their proceedings. The part which we publish [illegible] preliminary Scientific Experiments which were made by the Company in order to determine the practicability of Telegraphic Communication between the Old World and the New. No full or official statement of these experiments has ever before been published. They are now for the first time given to the world through the columns of the Times. We shall probably publish the conclusion of this very interesting and important document in the Times of tomorrow [illegible] by the impossibility of preparing some necessary illustrations in time.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The America arrived at Halifax yesterday, from Liverpool on the 15th, brings bad news from the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition. The Cable parted from the Niagara on the afternoon of Tuesday, 11th [illegible] in process of paying out. Our telegraphic dispatch from Halifax states that as the engineer thought the Cable was running out in too great a proportion to the speed of the ship, he considered it necessary to [illegible]—when, unfortunately, the Cable parted at some distance from the stern of the ship. The speed of the Niagara at the time of the accident, was [illegible]. The Leopard was immediately dispatched to Portsmouth to report [illegible] to follow with [illegible]. The Niagara and Agamemnon, with [illegible] miles of the Cable still on board, remained near the scene of [illegible] deep water, [illegible] to furnish reliable information to the [illegible] of the Company. It is reported [illegible] miles of the three [illegible] over two miles in [illegible] of the experiments, the [illegible]. A meeting of the [illegible] had been called for the 15th, to consider the propriety of resuming the enterprise this season. The America's mails will be due in this City on Friday, when we shall receive fuller particulars of this serious disaster.

The [illegible] highly important. The Overland Mail had arrived, with intelligence of great moment. The mutiny among the native troops is still spreading. Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th of June. The rebels in possession of the city had made several desperate sorties, but were repulsed on each occasion with immense slaughter. The cholera had broken out in Delhi, and the city was filled with sick and wounded. Reinforcements were arriving at the British camp, and the besieging force, at last accounts, amounted to 8,000 Europeans and 5,000 natives—in all, 13,000 men. The panic in Calcutta was subsiding.

From China there is nothing important. Trade at the Northern ports continued uninterrupted.

Continental news reports that the Turkish difficulties were so far on the way towards adjustment that a Conference of the Powers would probably be unnecessary. The four Ambassadors who struck their flags at Constantinople remained at their posts awaiting further instructions from their Governments. The Emperor of France had publicly inaugurated the new Louvre, and it was reported that the Imperial pardon was to be extended to nine hundred persons, condemned for various offences.

Yesterday Judge Peabody granted another attachment against the Ohio Life and Trust Company. The application was made in behalf of the Norwalk Bank, branch of the State Bank of Ohio.

Judge [illegible] on Tuesday night granted an order of arrest against John Thompson, the [illegible], in a civil suit of the nature of replevin, brought by the Metropolitan Bank. Mr. Thompson was arrested, and subsequently Judge Duer granted a stay of proceedings, and an order to show cause why the order of arrest should not be vacated.

An application was also made for an order of arrest against Mr. Thompson, before Judge Peabody. The motion was made in behalf of Charles and Henry Holdship, who are creditors of Mr. Thompson to the amount of $7,000. Judge Peabody denied the motion on the ground that Mr. Thompson had simply failed to make good his engagements, and that while acting as an agent for the plaintiffs, he had not improperly used or withheld their funds. The plaintiffs' counsel subsequently applied for and obtained from the Judge an order to show cause why the order of arrest should not be granted.

The bids for the construction of the embankments of the new Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct were, agreeably to advertisement, opened yesterday at noon, at the Engineer's office of the Croton Department, and publicly read by Mr. Van Schaick, President of the Board. The prices bid for earth excavation ranged from 12 cents to as high as 60 cents per cubic yard; for rock excavation from 70 cents to $1 25, and for earth embankment from one cent to 35 cents per cubic yard. The lowest bid, that of Dinsmore, [illegible] & Co., was thrown out as defective, because only one of the parties had signed the affidavit [illegible] no officer or employe of the City Government to be interested in the proposal. Mr. [illegible] regarded it inadmissible, "for while," said he, "one of the parties might innocently sign [illegible] the other might have private arrangements with the Corporation." Two other bids were rejected for the same cause. [illegible] On examining the proposals with reference to the first named items, we find the lowest bidders [illegible] Renfrew, Dodman, Walker and Brown. Their prices are: Earth Excavation, 21 cents; Rock Excavation, 80 cents; Puddle, 30 cents, and Embankment one cent per cubic yard. The next lowest bidders were, beginning with the lowest, Benjamin B. Clark, Messrs. Bevin, Merrill & Wright, Messrs. Baldwin & Coats, and George Law. The total number of bids was 23.

Another grand [illegible] of counterfeit notes this time on the Globe Bank, of Providence, R. I. was on the programme for last evening. An excellent counterfeit of the 5's of that Bank had been prepared, but luckily Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, in some one of those mysterious ways peculiar to police officers, got wind of it during the afternoon. He had all the Inspectors and Sergeants in command summoned, and ordered them, with the assistance of some of their most reliable men, to go around and warn the shopkeepers of their danger, and to request them if any of the bills were offered, to detain the person offering it and immediately to send for an officer. These precautions seem to have been of service. The first arrest—and the only one of which we have as yet heard—was that of a man named Edward Prentice, who offered one of the bills at Thompson's Saloon, in Broadway. He was detained and an officer sent for. On searching him no other bad bills were found about him, and it is hence supposed that he worked with confederates, who stayed outside and kept the balance of the money, while he tried the indiscriminate [illegible]. Prentice, who declared that he had obtained the bill in change on Tuesday night, was locked up.

The cattle markets were in short supply yesterday, the total City receipts of fresh beeves having been only 2,708, against 4,381 the previous week, and 3,048 as a weekly average for 1856. The surplus from the last market day in part made up the deficiency so that prices did not fully recover the heavy decline of the previous market day. The advance, yesterday, averaged about 1 cent per pound, net weight. The receipts of sheep and lambs have been quite large, especially of the latter, numbering in all 18,886. There is, however, a free demand for mutton and no perceptible decline in good mutton stock.

Mrs. Cunningham is preparing her petition for an appeal from the Surrogate's decision to the General Term of the Supreme Court—for which she is allowed to Sept. 23. She complains that her confinement in the Tombs is wearing health away—that she begins to suffer from dropsy. Concerning her property, her fees to the lawyers, her hopes and so forth, as she freely confessed them yesterday, we give a detailed statement this morning. She does not shrink even from the thought of preparing an autobiography, at some future day, as a legacy to the world.

District-Attorney Hall has notified liquor dealers and others, on the Bulletin of the Court of General Sessions, that all cases of violations of the Sabbath, by selling liquors, &c., will be tried on the first Monday in September, save and except those that may elect to be tried at Special Sessions.

The Board of Health yesterday by resolution prescribed the duties of the Inspector of Vessels of this port. Henceforth the Inspector is bound to do the work—he cannot delegate his powers to a third party; his examination must be personal and minute, or else he cannot collect his bills. This will be of interest to the many merchants who for cause have disputed his bills heretofore, and probably reconcile them to his future bills for work actually done. The Board has long been turning this matter in debate, and for a while it was questionable how the difficulty would be settled. It is either unnecessary to have an Inspector of Vessels or else it is important that he shall faithfully perform his work; and hence, while the statutes create the office, it is well that the Commissioners have so clearly defined his duties.

The body of a young married woman named Ellen Tillman was found yesterday floating in the water at the foot of Wall-street, East River. Deceased was lately employed in the laundry of Savery's Hotel, and was married to one of the workmen of that establishment only last Saturday week. On Sunday morning last she left her home in Madison street, and never returned again. She is supposed to have committed suicide for some reason unknown. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of "Supposed Drowning" rendered. The body was not identified until after the inquest. Deceased was a native of Ireland and about 30 years age. Her maiden name was Creadon.

It now comes out that not all those wounded in the great "Dead Rabbit" riot in the Sixth Ward last Fourth of July were mentioned at the time, even by the Times. Many of the maimed rioters were cunning enough to hide their shame and their wounds in St. Vincent's Hospital, corner of Eleventh-street and Seventh-avenue, where no one ever imagined to look for them.

The schooner William Eddy, now lying off the long dock at Jersey City, was entered by burglars between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbed of $600 in gold. The burglars, after gaining the deck, proceeded cautiously to the cabin door, which they pryed open. They then applied a sponge saturated with chloroform to the nose of the Captain—J. Tauman—whom they found sleeping in his berth, and threw him into a profound state of unconsciousness. They then proceeded coolly to ransack the cabin, and finally found stowed away at the foot of the Captain's berth two bags of gold, containing $600. The Captain was awakened just as the thieves were leaving. He gave them chase, but they had regained their boat before he reached the deck. He heard the splashing of their oars, and fired his revolver in the direction of the sound, for he was unable to distinguish them. He thinks he shot one of the party, for he heard one of them exclaim, "My God! Tom, I am killed!" They, however, plied their oars, and managed to escape under cover of the darkness.

Forty thousand cigars were seized by the Custom House officers on board the bark Express, at Quarantine on Tuesday, on charge of being smuggled.

The oystermen of Staten Island are letting the Seguine's Point buildings alone,—not being anxious by burning them down to tax their town with the whole cost of their unwelcome erection. They are now giving their attention to primary meetings, preparing by the ballot to carry their griefs to Albany.

An order of arrest against John Lawler and an attachment against his property were granted by Judge Peabody yesterday. Lawler is charged with embezzling the funds of the plaintiffs, (proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel,) and they will bring a civil suit to recover damages.

Mr. Hart, Naval Surveyor, has been on to Philadelphia, where he has made a seizure of some $5,000 worth of goods, which are alleged to have been fraudulently pushed through the Custom House here. Rich developments in the way of frauds upon the New-York Custom House are promised.

Mrs. Elizabeth Drinkwater, residing with her brother-in-law, Henry Elkin, Esq., No. 81 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning from burns received by the explosion of a fluid lamp the night previous.

The United States sloop-of-war Falmouth, E. Fallard, Commander, from Rio on the 11th ult., has arrived in this port. Her officers are all reported well.

Thomas Sewell, Esq., a retired merchant of Baltimore, 68 years of Age, was killed yesterday, on the Hudson River Railroad, at Peekskill. He attempted to get upon the cars while they were in motion, and missed his footing and fell between them, the cars passing over his body.

A meeting of merchants was held at the New Exchange yesterday afternoon, relative to the death of Mortimer Livingston. Pelatiah Perit, Esq., delivered a brief eulogium of the deceased, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

Capt. Hobbs, of the schooner Harriet H—, from Para, Aug. 1, arrived yesterday, informs us that it was reported in Maranham, July 20, that the British Consul at Pernambuco had been assassinated in July.

A young man named Matthew Welch, was committed to the Tombs yesterday afternoon, charged with embezzling from his employers, D. Thomas & Co., dry goods dealers in Spring-street. He was arrested while attempting to sell a piece of silk to the keeper of a loan office in Fulton-street. About $300 worth of silk and other goods were found in his house.

John A. Kennedy, Esq., of Castle Garden, complains that the captain and officers of the steamship Washington suffered many of the second cabin and steerage passengers arriving with that vessel on the 24th instant to leave on the evening before her arrival at Castle Garden Emigrant Dépôt.

The Fifteenth Ward Republican Association held a meeting last evening. The vacancies in the several Committees were filled as follows:

Delegates to Old Men's Committee.—Joseph Blunt and William N. Blakeman.

Delegates to Young Men's Committee.—John Sedgwick and William H. Anthon.

Executive Ward Committee.—Starkie Livesy and E. F. Hall.

The Association meet on the 8th of September to elect three delegates to the City Convention, which is to appoint Delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

The editor of an obscene newspaper, named Ackerman, was arrested yesterday.

A wealthy widow lady, Mrs. Wendell, residing in West Thirty-second-street, near the Fifth-avenue, was discovered dead in her bed yesterday morning.

A contribution of $492 has been raised by the German inhabitants of the City for the benefit and support of the widow and orphans of John Muller, the German who was killed on the 12th ult., in the police riot in the Seventeenth Ward.

The St. David's Benevolent Society met yesterday, and passed resolutions honorable to the memory of the late Mr. Mortimer Livingston.

Doctor Cassiday has resigned his position as assistant surgeon at Ward's Island.

Kansas and Governor Walker.

The great mass of the people of the United States have no desire to prolong the political disturbances in Kansas, either for the benefit of speculators in the Territory, or of partisan politicians in the States. They desire to see peace, order, and prosperity established in that fertile and attractive region; and this, they know, can never be accomplished so long as it is the arena on which the political parties of the Union fight their disturbing and embittered contests. Since the last Presidential election, the general feeling of the whole country has been that the people of Kansas should be left to manage their own affairs—that the admission or exclusion of Slavery from their limits should be submitted to their own decision, and that the whole people should be protected in the expression of their will upon it.

When Governor Walker went to Kansas, therefore, and declared his determination to secure this result, he was sustained and warmly applauded by the great mass of the people in all sections of the country. Ultraists and extremists of both North and South denounced him, for the evident reason that the success of his policy would deprive them of their main political stock in trade. But with the great body of the people—those who look to the triumph of principle, rather than the mere success of party—his promises and proclamations were received as calculated to settle upon a just, firm, and lasting basis, the political affairs of Kansas. If Governor Walker had gone boldly and firmly forward in the execution of these engagements,—paying no attention to the clamors of politicians or the hostility of sectionalists, he would have accomplished his object and have secured for himself and the Administration he served a marked degree of distinction and of popular favor. It is possible for him to do this yet. We, certainly, are not among those who would judge him rashly, or in advance of his action. We have no disposition to condemn or denounce his administration upon suspicion, or upon any other evidence than that of clear and unmistakable facts. But we are compelled to confess that events of recent occurrence have infused into the public mind a decided distrust, either of the uprightness and integrity of his intentions, or of his ability to withstand the adverse influences which are brought to bear upon him.

We have already referred to some of these occurrences. It is certainly a circumstance well calculated to inspire distrust, that, while the Administration professes a desire to conciliate the mass of the people, all its appointments to office should have been made from the clique of ultraists who have been mainly instrumental in promoting the disturbances which have been so rife. For this, if Gov. Walker is not responsible, President Buchanan is. The action of the Grand Juries, moreover, in renewing the persecution under legal forms of the Free State men;—the promulgation of extrajudicial edicts by members of the Judiciary;—and the efforts made in various quarters to embarrass the free action of the people, all indicate a renewal of a crusade against that portion of the inhabitants who are in favor of making Kansas a Free State. And yet it would be evidently unfair to hold Governor Walker responsible for all these movements, as many of them occur in quarters over which he has no control, and some of them are directly opposed to his known wishes and endeavors. Our Kansas Correspondent writes, for example, that Governor Walker condemns and denounces Judge Cato's declaration that none can vote at the October election except those who shall have paid the Territorial tax;—and that he is determined the bona fide inhabitants of Kansas shall vote, if they desire it, and shall be protected in voting, whether they have paid the Territorial tax or not. For many of these instances of misconduct President Buchanan is much more directly and culpably responsible than Governor Walker, for he has the power to prevent and suppress them,—and yet neglects to use it.

But there is one point in the proceedings of Gov. Walker for which we have seen as yet no satisfactory explanation,—we mean the apparent abandonment of his original ground, which was that, upon the submission of the Constitution to the people in October, all who should then be actual, bona fide residents should have an opportunity to vote upon it. This was so manifestly fair, and so clearly in accordance with justice, that if it had been fully and fearlessly carried into execution, the whole country would have been compelled to support it. It was vehemently attacked by the ultraists of the South, on the ground that it would admit abolitionists, and by those of the North on the ground that it would admit pro-Slavery Missourians—who should come into the Territory solely and exclusively for the purpose of voting. This simultaneous assault from opposite sections and for opposite reasons, was the best possible evidence of the soundness of his position. Yet we now observe, with great regret, that Gov. Walker is modifying his views upon this point, and virtually abandoning the position he then assumed. Our Correspondent, writing professedly in his vindication, says that the Governor is now in favor of admitting all to vote in October who were residents of the Territory on the first of April last. In other words, Gov. Walker is now disposed to require a preliminary residence of six months as a condition of voting upon the adoption of the Constitution. This is not the ground he took in his Inaugural address, or in his Topeka speech of the 9th of June. In the first he said that the State Constitution must be submitted "for ratification or rejection by a majority of the then actual, bona fide resident settlers of Kansas." And in the latter he thus stated still more distinctly his views upon the subject:

> "My doctrine is this, that in the future, when the Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the citizens of Kansas, that it shall be submitted to the vote of the whole people. I do not mean those who are now registered under the territorial law. I do not mean those who were residing here on the 15th of March last, but I mean the whole people of Kansas, not only those who are here now but those who will be here next Fall as actual residents—that they—the people over whom these institutions are to operate—that they, by a majority of their votes, shall decide for themselves what shall be their constitution and what shall be their social institutions."

Nothing can be more explicit, more just or more acceptable to the country than this. What, then, we feel justified in asking, can have prompted the Governor to an abandonment of this position, and the adoption of one so widely different as that which he is now understood to hold?

The Financial Panic.

It is with sincere satisfaction that we find in the columns of the New-York Tribune the following short and sensible statement which we cordially echo and indorse:

> "It is absolutely necessary that men and institutions which have means and influence should exert themselves in calming the public mind; in checking the progress of the present crisis, and in restoring as much as possible, public confidence in the general soundness of the country."

It is absolutely necessary that "men and institutions which have means and influence" should do just this thing—and the advice is so good that it is hardly worth while for us to quarrel with the quarter from which it comes. We have never been able to see the wisdom of wasting in querulous investigation of the causes of disease, that precious time which should be devoted to its cure. If a man has a cold in his head it doesn't seem to us particularly important to settle the question of where and how the trouble was contracted, whether "by the wetting of his feet" or by "sitting in a draught," until he is safely rid of the catarrhal nuisance.

By what means, however, we have been brought into our present dilemma, few people who have observed the recent course of certain journals in this City can doubt. For our present dilemma is not a difficulty—but a panic. It is not a serious interruption of the ordinary channel of prosperous enterprise, but a threatened stampede of terrified stockholders, operators and directors. In a word, it is a metaphysical and not a material disaster which has overtaken the commercial world—literally, again, a panic. Now a panic, as every body knows, is such a perturbation of human reason and common sense as may be produced by the mysterious sounds and sights of a forest at midnight upon the mind of a man who has lost his way—such a perturbation as the heathen Greeks, when they felt it, used to attribute to the secret influences of Pan, the forest god acting as his own scare-crow to frighten off the mortal intruder upon his sacred demesnes. The part of Pan has been pretty well played in Wall-street, and our cotemporary of the Tribune has contributed his full share to the moanings and mutterings and ominous inarticulate murmurs of which we are now beholding the legitimate fruits.

By all means, therefore, let the Tribune now set about works meet for repentance, and help us as far as it can to undo the mischief which it has been so busy in doing. "The public confidence in the general soundness of the country must be restored." Certainly,—and nothing can be more easy than to restore it. For the "general soundness of the country" only asks for a hearing. It is its own abundantly able orator and advocate. To infer from the failure of one powerful and respectable financial concern, of which failure the causes are still under examination, or from a dozen failures thereupon following, that the whole country is on the verge of bankruptcy, and to publish that inference far and wide through the land with all the ululations of Cassandra, is to do a very nonsensical as well as a very wicked thing. For when the alarmed alarmists of the present moment shall wake up to find themselves more scared than hurt, "kilt intirely" rather than killed, it is just possible that they may cherish unamiable feelings towards the false prophets whose cries betrayed them out of their wonted self-possession. Let the "men and institutions" which have "means and influence" immediately set about their patriotic task. Let the Tribune itself, for instance, which possesses a certain measure of means, and a certain proportion of influence, begin to compel the attention of its reader to the actual facts of our present financial condition; let it repeat and reiterate its own perfectly accurate statement that, "The country at large is rich and prosperous; the crop of breadstuffs the largest ever known, while the cotton crop will sell at very high prices." For it strikes us that by so doing the Tribune will more efficiently contribute to that pacification of the public fears which it professes to desire, than by "improving" the failure of the "Ohio Life and Trust Company" to a new sermon of "excessive imports and deficient exports" with the pleasing and comfortable moral that "there is no bottom to anything"—"and that bankruptcy is our only remedy."

Upon the consistency of such sermons with the sensible purpose at present professed by our contemporary, it is not necessary for us now to enlarge. This is a crisis of public importance, and still no longer [illegible] the public to save itself by the exertion of its own [illegible], we have no time to throw away on saving our contemporaries from themselves. When the commercial world shall have settled itself properly to work again, our neighbors of the Tribune may resume their chronic commentaries on the subject of national exchanges with less inconvenience to the community at large, and doubtless with just as much profit to their own particular friends and acquaintances.

Mishap to the Atlantic Telegraph—The Cable Broken.

The steamer America, at Halifax yesterday, reported that the first attempt to lay the Telegraphic Cable across the Atlantic had failed. The cable on board the Niagara parted at a distance of 335 miles from the Irish coast, and the vessels had returned. A meeting of the Directors was to be held on the 15th, to decide whether they should renew the attempt or abandon the enterprise. There can be no doubt as to the decision that will be reached. There are still over 2,000 miles of the cable remaining—at least 300 more than would be absolutely necessary—and, unless the accident was of such a nature as to prevent the hope of better success in another attempt, there can be little doubt that the vessels would immediately start again upon their westward voyage.

It is not easy, however, to form a decisive judgment upon this point until we have more accurate information as to the causes and circumstances of the accident. It is stated that the Cable parted in consequence of an attempt to check too suddenly its departure from the ship. If this was so, all that will be needed will be greater care in a renewal of the attempt. The accident at the outset, when the Cable broke before the vessels had left Valentia Bay, should have put them on their guard against a recurrence of such a disaster.

But it is not to be presumed for a moment that so vast an undertaking as this,—in which so much capital and so many important interests are involved, will be abandoned in consequence of a single mishap of this character. It is barely possible that, on account of the advanced stage of the season, it may be thought desirable to postpone until next year the renewal of the attempt, and to provide meantime still more perfectly against a recurrence of accidents. But we are inclined to believe that even this temporary delay will not take place. The fact that the ships are now all together,—that a full force for the work is at hand,—that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to command equal facilities for the same work next year, will induce the Directors to renew the undertaking with the means at their command and push it forward, if possible, this year to its completion.

We are inclined to believe, therefore, that the next steamer will bring intelligence that the telegraphic fleet has again taken its departure, or at all events that steps were instantly taken to renew the endeavor which proved at first so unsuccessful. The accident will undoubtedly be a very heavy blow and great discouragement not only to those gentlemen who have embarked large amounts of capital in the enterprise, but also to the thousands and tens of thousands, throughout the civilized world, who have watched its progress thus far with high and confident expectations of success. Their first impression will be that the whole scheme is a failure and must be abandoned. But a little reflection will suffice to convince them that the accident is by no means so serious as this, that the attempt is quite certain to be renewed, and that half a dozen such mishaps would not lead to its abandonment.

More Gamblers Arrested.

There was another crash in Wall-street yesterday. Jacob Little failed again, and his example was imitated by several others. They were all, however, of the fraternity of Stock Gamblers, and failed mainly because they found it more convenient to do so than to pay their losses or fulfil their contracts. These contracts were for the delivery of Stocks on time, and as they are not recognized in law it is for those who make them to fulfil them or not just as they may see fit. These debts are, like those of other gamblers, debts of honor;—and it is getting quite fashionable among our Stock Exchange speculators to consider the honor involved merely a matter of convenience. Jacob Little failed this time, it is understood, because his operations for the last few weeks have been too successful. He had sold stocks of all sorts at rates far below the market price;—but they went so much lower that when the time to deliver them came, nobody who had them would sell,—he could not procure them for the fulfillment of his contracts, and of course he had to fail.

Every new failure is naturally made the occasion for new alarms;—but we believe the general impression among the sound business men of the City is, that every such failure is a positive advantage, and that nothing better could happen for the country than the failure and utter extinction of the whole nest of stock gamblers and the purification of Wall-street from their presence. They are of no service whatever to legitimate business at any time,—their gambling operations tending only to the unsettling of real values and the creation of fictitious standards. By their skillful and unprincipled combinations they depress or inflate the prices of all stocks and make innocent holders the victims of their schemes,—gambling not with their own money, nor inflicting losses only upon each other, but making the widow and the orphan involuntary sharers in their games, and robbing them remorselessly of their invested earnings. And they are constantly heavy borrowers at the banks, which loan them the money needed in legitimate and healthy business, and thus cripple all the sound operations of regular trade, for the promotion of these reckless and ruinous schemes. Their failure, though it may embarrass their brethren, is a relief to the market;—and if it could only be made general and permanent, the business of the City would be largely profited thereby. But a failure is purely a matter of convenience with them; it is never very lasting. Being under no legal obligations to comply with their engagements, they have generally little difficulty in effecting a "settlement" with their creditors,—and then the Stock Exchange, which gives them facilities and opportunities for the prosecution of their schemes, opens to them its facile doors and admits them anew to its social bosom.

This has been the course of things for a long time past, and probably will continue to be for a long time to come. Innocent persons will suffer severely, the gambling, whether at the faro-bank or the Stock Exchange, always extends its malign influence beyond the [illegible] of its operations. But the healthy, legitimate business of the country does not depend upon it for its success, and should not be seriously or permanently injured by its reverses.

Political.—The Central and Western New-York papers are discussing, with some warmth, the question, whether Hon. O. B. Matteson, of Oneida, will resign his seat in the present Congress. Mr. M., it will be remembered, was reelected last November—being then a member of the last Congress. During the last session the Committee appointed to investigate [illegible] of corruption, reported a resolution recommending his expulsion; and to avoid its effect he resigned his seat. It is stated in one of the [illegible] papers published in his District, that he has been requested by a large number of influential members of his own party to resign his seat in the present Congress also. It is alleged by his opponents that he will not do so on account of the doubtful prospect of a reelection. It is not unlikely, however, that he may hesitate about subjecting both his friends and his political opponents to the very heavy expense which a Congressional election in the Oneida District always involves. We presume that this consideration has quite as much influence in causing him to hesitate as any doubt concerning the result. It is apparent, however, that his position at the approaching session of Congress would be decidedly improved if he were to go back with the renewed indorsement of his constituents.

Bridging the Hudson.—The Albany Atlas and Argus contradicts the report sent to this City by Telegraph that the Company chartered to bridge the Hudson at Albany had abandoned the project, in consequence of Judge Nelson's decision, and were about to tunnel the River. It says that "The decision of the Judge, which has been much misrepresented, was to the effect that a bridge was constitutional, if it did not prove a material obstruction to navigation; and he required the Company—who are perfectly willing to go on with the work with the certainty of so constructing it that it will not interfere with the commercial use of the river—to produce proofs and plans to that effect, before dissolving the injunction. This they will do, and the work will go on."

The Arsenal Property.—We understand that the City Chamberlain, under the direction of Comptroller Flagg, yesterday paid into the Manhattan Company, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, the sum of $275,000, in payment of the Arsenal property on Sixty-third street. That valuable property, therefore, now passes into possession of the City, unless, indeed, the Corporation Counsel, who has resisted the purchase, and even forbidden the payment of the money, should interpose still further to prevent the transfer. This, however, it is not probable that he will do.

The Death of Mortimer Livingston—Meeting on 'Change.

A meeting of merchants was held at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of expressing a sense of the loss which has been sustained in the death of Mortimer Livingston.

William Whitlock, Jr., called the meeting to order shortly after 3 o'clock, and upon his nomination [illegible], Esq., was appointed Chairman. [illegible] Talcott, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

Mr. [illegible], on taking the Chair, said they were called together to mourn the death of Mortimer Livingston. His emotion would not permit him to express his own feelings upon the bereavement which had fallen upon them. He invited any one who desired to do so, to speak or offer resolutions appropriate to the occasion.

Leopold Bierwith, Esq., President of the Orient Mutual Insurance Company, then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That by the death of Mortimer Livingston, the merchants of New-York, are called upon to mourn a great loss.

Resolved, That as the experienced, intelligent and enterprising merchant, as the kind-hearted and benevolent neighbor; as the high-toned, liberal, and [illegible] gentleman; as the man of truth and integrity, Mortimer Livingston reflected lasting honor upon our body, and deservedly ranked with those whom we esteem as our most valuable citizens.

Resolved, That in mourning the loss of one commanding so entirely our affection and esteem, we can but feebly appreciate the magnitude of the bereavement of his family, of those to whom he was bound by the sacred ties of love and consanguinity. Nevertheless, we respectfully request them to receive a copy of these resolution as the humble expression of our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral to-morrow, upon the general invitation published in the papers of to-day. And that the flags of our shipping in port be displayed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset.

Pelatiah Perit, Esq., arose to second the resolutions. When a man who had arrived at full age, he said, was suddenly taken away, we considered his loss as the result of one of the inscrutable laws of Providence. But when a man in the prime of life was cut down in our midst our feelings received a severe shock. The speaker briefly sketched the career of Mr. Livingston. He came of a family who had been distinguished in this country, and whose name was well known. He early entered a mercantile life, and always maintained a high reputation for integrity and worth. There were some things that were very interesting in his connection with the merchants of New-York. His house was a sort of connecting link between the present and the past. His last enterprise was to establish the Havre line of steam packets. The enterprise was a success, and would always reflect credit upon its projector. They had but one feeling with regard to their separation from one who had always possessed all their esteem. He hoped that the bright example of Mr. Livingston's life would long continue to be followed. In conclusion, he seconded the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

The Mare that Makes the Money Go.—Apropos of certain failures in Wall-street, an evening paper publishes the following, as an incident of life at Saratoga. The gentleman referred to is [illegible] Thompson, Esq., formerly of Wall-street:

> No. 2 in the list of turn-outs is Col. [illegible] Thompson, of Wall street. Thompson is a Republican, but Democratic in the selection of his coachman. He is a negro, and becomes his station. The horses are coal black, with long tails, and well matched. They are a fine team, and as the Colonel is still a bachelor and has plenty of room as well as money, he is, of course, quite a favorite with the ladies, and when his carriage drives up, everybody knows that "somebody" has been invited to ride, but who that "somebody" is "nobody" will tell, and therefore "everybody" is on the qui vive to see who is the favored party. Thompson's horses, it is well known, can "take down about as good piece of road" in 20 minutes, or [illegible] you choose, as any other in Saratoga, and if the "girl he loves" is disposed to be a little fast, or can "hold a tight rein," it won't do for any of the "boys" to attempt to make them ride in their dust.

Frauds upon the New-York Custom House by Philadelphia Importers.—Intelligence was received, a few days since, at the Custom House in this City, that a series of frauds had been perpetrated upon the Custom House here by an importing house in Philadelphia. Mr. Hart, the Surveyor, and Mr. Craig, private Secretary of Mr. Schell, the Collector, returned Tuesday from Philadelphia, where they had been to make an examination in the case. They made a seizure of about $5,000 worth of goods. The names of the accused parties the Surveyor deems it advisable to keep from the public for the present, as it is proposed to have the matter fully sifted in a day or two. It is rumored that numerous and heavy frauds have been perpetrated upon the Custom House by parties in Philadelphia, and it is stated that some highly interesting developments may be looked for.

[illegible] the [illegible] of the London Punch, is about to visit the United States.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF [illegible] SCOTT—THE NEW STEAM [illegible]—THE SIOUX ANNUITIES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

[illegible]-General SCOTT has arrived here, in [illegible] to a telegraphic dispatch sent him. To-day he is in consultation with the Secretary of War in reference to military movements in Kansas and Utah.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed, as a Board to examine and report on the models of the bidders for the contract to construct a new screw propeller sloop-of-war, Commodore STEWART, Captain [illegible], Commander [illegible]; Naval Constructors, GRICE, LENTHALL and HART, and Chief Engineers [illegible].

Information having been received from the special agent of the Indian Bureau, that the annuities due the Sioux Indians, [illegible], can now be properly paid, instructions for that purpose have been dispatched by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

J. S. DANFORTH, of Illinois, has been appointed Purser of the Navy, vice DUNBAR, resigned.

New-Orleans papers of the 19th inst. are to hand.

The Cotton accounts from Red River are very promising, but the crop is twenty days later than usual.

The citizens of San Antonio, Texas, were adopting suitable measures to express the sorrow of the public at the death of Senator RUSK.

We have Santa Fé dates to the 11th of July, but the [illegible].

National Emancipation Convention.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The National Emancipation Convention met here yesterday afternoon, and temporarily organized by choosing Mr. [illegible], of Indiana, Chairman, and Mr. [illegible], of Buffalo, Secretary. After arranging for the appointment of the usual Committees, the Convention adjourned until this morning. The attendance was not large.

SECOND DAY.

Delegates from nearly all the Free States and from Missouri and Kansas were present.

Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., of Massachusetts, was chosen President; Rev. Mr. [illegible], of Ohio; Hon. J. B. Williams, Rev. Mr. [illegible], of Michigan; J. A. Cody, of Kansas; [illegible], of Illinois, and Alfred [illegible], of Indiana, Vice-Presidents; Dr. T. B. Elliott, of Indiana; Rev. Mr. [illegible], of New-York, and J. T. [illegible], of Ohio, Secretaries.

Letters approving the objects of the Convention were read from Rev. Dr. [illegible], Professor B. SILLIMAN, of Yale College; Rev. Dr. [illegible], of Granville, [illegible]; Hon. E. FAIRBANKS, Ex-Governor of Vermont, and many others.

The following Business Committee was then appointed: [illegible].

The objects of the Convention were then stated by [illegible], and others.

The attendance was numerous, and the proceedings were looked upon with considerable interest.

Resolutions were introduced and spoken to by Messrs. [illegible], and others.

Plans of emancipation and compensation were introduced by the Business Committee and discussed.

Two of the leading ideas were, the appropriation of the public lands and the Customs revenue, beyond the expenses of the Government, to the purposes of emancipation. Other ideas were also introduced, [illegible] by the body.

From Boston.

BANK CONVENTION—THE REPORTED BANK FAILURES AND THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

About one hundred delegates, representing nearly all the New-England Banks, met here to-day to take preliminary measures for a Bank of mutual redemption, to take the place of the Suffolk Bank redemption system. Mr. BATES of the Webster Bank, presided. It was announced that the half million of dollars capital required by the charter had been nearly all subscribed. A Committee was appointed to select a Board of Directors, and indications are that the new Bank will shortly go into operation.

The rumored Bank failures caused some talk in 'Change to-day, though but little credence was given the reports. The Hancock Bank of Ellsworth, Me., is in good standing, and its bills are promptly redeemed. The Tiverton, Farmers' and Rhode Island Central Banks do not redeem their bills at the Suffolk Bank, but nothing is known here of their reported failure.

At the auction sale of Stocks by STEPHEN BROWN & SONS to-day, shares of the Boston Banks offered, brought from one to [illegible] per cent. advance, and other securities [illegible] firm position.

The Hancock Bank, of Maine, has not failed and its bills are being redeemed at the Suffolk, in this city.

From St. Louis.

[illegible] FROM SANTA FE—ACQUITTAL OF GOVERNOR [illegible].

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The Santa Fé mail, as late as due, has arrived here, but it brings no news of importance.

The contest between the candidates for Congress was violent and exciting.

The mail party met Col. SUMNER at Fort Atchison [illegible] for Bent's Fort. A few days previous to this Col. SUMNER was attacked by 400 of the Cheyennes. Col. S. routed and killed [illegible] of them, destroying their property and taking their animals.

Gov. [illegible], of Kansas, has been tried and acquitted.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The Royal Mail steamship America sailed from here at six o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due between 4 and 5 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon. Weather calm and clear.

Banking Affairs in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Banking matters were comparatively quiet here to-day, though Third-street was quite as crowded as yesterday. None of the State Banks are discredited yet. The bankers have agreed not to sort or return the notes of country banks for thirty days. There has been no run on any house here either yesterday or to-day. Notes of the Kanawha Bank sell at fifty per cent. discount.

The Reported Bank Failure in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The public may rest assured that every Hartford Bank is perfectly secured; all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. The stock of every one of the Banks is above par to-day.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada sailed to-day at one noon, with 49 passengers for Liverpool and 12 for Halifax, and [illegible] in specie.

The Track of the New-Haven Railroad.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The most effectual way of teaching the companies of railroad companies seems to be through the public press. Appeals to directors, &c., for abatement of nuisances and protection of passengers, are of no avail.

Your correspondent had occasion to walk over a portion of the track of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, between Rye and Mamaroneck, and was greatly surprised and alarmed at its deplorable condition, although a Committee of the Directors had walked over the whole track and pronounced it in good repair.

Many of the sleepers were unsound, easily giving way to a slight blow; the spikes which hold the rails secure [illegible] were half drawn out, and had occasionally entirely disappeared. Let the traveling community look out for an accident, and let the Company provide a [illegible] at Rye or Mamaroneck. In this, at least, they [illegible] the public.

[illegible] A COMMUTER.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

Wednesday—State of Affairs—The Oystermen Rest on their Tongs—Orchard Shoals—Staten Island Politics—Cigars Smuggled.

For three days past very few vessels have arrived at Quarantine, from infected ports. There are now but three lying at the lower anchorage, and but twenty-five at the upper; the most of which are simply detained for ventilation, fumigation, cleaning, &c. There are now no cases of yellow fever in the Marine Hospital, and but very few of any other disease, except small-pox. And even the number of cases of small-pox are far less than three weeks ago.

The present flattering sanitary condition of the Marine Hospital is a great comfort to the people of Staten Island, and the mass of the citizens seem indifferent to the present "stand-still" in relation to the removal of Quarantine. But the wide-awake few, the property owners, are not to be thus lulled into quietude. They desire, above all things, that Quarantine shall be sent off the island; and not a few of them are indignant at the Quarantine Commissioners, that they did not declare Seguine's Point a site for a permanent Quarantine, at the onset of their operations.

Staten Islanders feel variously towards the Commissioners of Emigration. Those who live on the west and north shore are rejoicing that they did not accept the "temporary accommodations;" while those on the east shore, in the neighborhood of Stapleton, Clifton and Tompkinsville, are exceedingly wroth that the Point was declared defective for hospital purposes. The fear is expressed, and is generally prevalent, that unless Sandy Hook is obtained for a Quarantine site, the institution will be very likely to remain where it now is.

The new project of building a dock or making land on the "Old Orchard Shoals," is spoken of as chimerical, and is regarded as a proposition made to appease the wrath of those who are anything but pleased with the course pursued by the Quarantine Commissioners. Staten Islanders treat it as a hoax, and anything but a successful one.

"Orchard Shoals" lies some four or five miles from Seguine's Point, about as many miles from the ship channel, and is exposed to the swells of the ocean, almost as much as if it were located outside of Sandy Hook; and besides, the water covering the shoals is entirely too shallow to allow vessels drawing any considerable water to approach near them. These facts seem to render the proposition to make land on "Orchard Shoals" for Quarantine purposes quite impracticable at least, unless a much larger sum of money is talked about than the State is likely very soon to appropriate for Quarantine purposes.

Since the Emigrant Commissioners refused to erect additional buildings at Seguine's Point, it is said that the people on the west side of the island have deferred to meddle with the "temporary hospitals," and that they have had several private consultations as to the best method to induce the State to direct that no part of Quarantine be placed upon the island. The insurgents (that were) are organizing already for the Fall election. They are reported as determined to run an independent ticket on the Quarantine issue, and as having already communed with the citizens of the District, as to a proper candidate for State Senator, Member of Assembly, &c., &c. The organization, it is said, will be independent of all parties; but it will be sustained by the long purses of the more wealthy oystermen; and that the hat has already been passed around to raise stuff, out of which are compacted the sinews of war. It is predicted that this move of the oystermen will make a "three-cornered fight" at the next election in Richmond, which will render the result doubtful as to the election of county officers.

On the afternoon of the 25th inst., considerable excitement was created at Tompkinsville by a Custom-House seizure of about 40,000 cigars, on board of the bark Express from Havana. The charge upon which the seizure was based, was that of smuggling, claimed to be proved by the fact that the 40,000 cigars were nowhere to be found recorded on the manifest. The cigars are now stored in the Government Warehouses at Quarantine, and the parties accused of smuggling have been proceeded against according to law.

Commissioners of Health—Nuisances—Inspector of Vessels.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Health, held at the City Library Room, yesterday, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock: Present, President PHILLIPS and CLANCY, Commissioners MILLER, THOMPSON, MORTON and ROCKWELL; WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Clerk. The following business was transacted:

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CITY INSPECTOR.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Health:

GENTLEMEN: In relation to the complaint made of a nuisance existing in Madison-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets, I would respectfully report: That from the broken and unpaved condition of Madison-street, as above, the water lies thereon and creates a highly dangerous nuisance, to which I deemed it my duty to call the attention of the Common Council in a communication addressed to the Board of Aldermen some months since. Upon examination, the Committee to whom the subject was referred did not sustain the assertion of an alleged nuisance, and hence no action has been had; while my opinion of the evil existing remains unchanged.

Recent examination proves the street to be in a very bad condition, and requires that a drainage shall be effected by paving or building a culvert so as to cause the water to flow off the same freely. This work belongs to the Croton Aqueduct Department, to perform, and the following resolution is therefore respectfully submitted:

Resolved, The Commissioners of Health would respectfully ask the Croton Aqueduct Department to cause the carriage-way of Madison-street, from Chestnut to Roosevelt streets, to be paved; and that Chestnut-street, from Madison-street to the New Bowery, be placed in good and proper condition, the repairs on both the above mentioned streets to be made in such manner as to cause the water to flow from the surface of said carriage-way, to the proper culvert or sewer, connecting in such manner as to effect the abatement of the present existing nuisance—the work to be executed without delay.

Respectfully, GEO. W. MORTON,
City Inspector.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

INSPECTOR OF VESSELS.

The next business taken up by the Board was that of designating the duties of Inspector of Vessels. This was a matter which had been before the Board for the past two weeks, and it was found rather difficult to dispose of it satisfactorily to the Inspector, the shipowners, or the Board.

It appeared that soon after Mr. DUFFY entered upon the duties of his office, and began to collect his bills, the shipping men began to find fault and refused to pay. Mr. DUFFY continued to present bills, but the merchants still refused to pay, saying that he (DUFFY) had no authority to make inspections, and that they were under no obligation to pay.

The antagonizing parties, after awhile, not relishing the collision which existed between them, appealed to the Commissioners of Health for relief; Mr. DUFFY asking, on the one hand, to have his duties prescribed, and the merchants, on the other hand, complaining that they were and had been imposed upon by the Inspector of Vessels. The communications referred to are as follows:

To the Honorable Commissioners of Health:

GENTLEMEN: In the discharge of my duties as Inspector of Vessels, it is necessary that I should have some authority from your Board to enable me to fully carry out the provisions of law.

I would respectfully suggest that a certificate, signed by the Board, be allowed me for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PETER DUFFY, Inspector of Vessels.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, shipowners of this port, beg leave to ask your attention to the fact that they are called upon to pay, and in many instances have paid, to "Mr. PETER DUFFY, Inspector of Vessels, for examination and inspection of vessels and cargo under the direction of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, a fee of $5" per vessel; and to inquire if such action upon his part has the authority and sanction of your honorable body, according to the requirements of the law.

We admit the propriety of strict regulations to insure the health of our City, and we would not heedlessly interfere with those that you may deem necessary, but in this case, we believe the act is performed (or professed to be done, for it is doubtful if the examinations are actually made) without your authority, and, in a majority of cases, upon vessels that have already been thoroughly tested by the Health Officer of the Port at Quarantine.

The tax is but small, but, if illegally exacted, we are not willing to submit to it, and ask your honorable body to take such action as will inform us whether it is to be paid.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,
[illegible] & CO.,
[illegible] & CO.,
THOS. P. STANTON,
[illegible],
[illegible] & CO.,
[illegible] & CO.,
[illegible] & CO.,
[illegible] & SONS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

The above communications were referred to a committee, composed of the Mayor, Dr. ROCKWELL and Dr. THOMPSON. His Honor, the Mayor, not being in the City, no action was had in relation to them till yesterday, when the Committee reported unanimously the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Inspector of vessels be and is hereby directed to personally inspect every vessel the cargo of which shall consist in whole or in part of wool, hemp, rags, hides, skins, bones or horns, arriving in this port between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November in each year; and also all cargoes of foreign goods or merchandise on board of any coastwise vessel not subject to Quarantine inspection, arriving in this port during the same period.

Resolved, That he be and is hereby required to report to this Board daily the condition of every vessel and cargo so inspected by him since his last report.

The above resolutions were adopted by the Board, and sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.

On motion, adjourned.

A LETTER FROM IRVING SEVEN BEFORE PUBLISHED.—The distinguished Mrs. CUNNINGHAM says there are two sides to every story—and so thinks JIM IRVING—alias Ex-Superintendent JAMES IRVING, Esq. The following is his version of his brutal assault upon Officer SEXTON, in Broadway, on Tuesday:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your paper of this date contains an article in reference to an occurrence which took place between a person called GEORGE SEXTON and myself, which does me great injustice, and I am satisfied when you know the facts that you will justify me.

Some time since while in the discharge of my official duties, I was beset by fifteen or twenty persons who threatened to take my life, the leader of whom was GEORGE SEXTON. I took no notice of them or him.

Yesterday, while walking up Broadway, in conversation with a friend, no one else being with me at the time, a person put out his foot and nearly threw me down. I turned and for the first time saw said SEXTON and asked him what he wanted. He immediately seized me by the throat and said "What do you want you s—n of a b—h." I then took hold of him and struck him two or three times and was going on, when he again rushed at me and seized hold of me. I then threw him on the pavement in the street and left him taking no further notice of him. I did not know that he was a policeman; he had no uniform on and I supposed he was merely following out the promptings of his nature and attempting to insult and degrade me, because I treated him with the contempt he deserved, and would not place myself on a par with him.

I have made charges against him before the Police Commissioners, and in a few days the facts will be published, and then the public and yourself will perceive that great injustice has been done me, and that I have done only what any man would have done on being assaulted and insulted by a ruffian.

Yours respectfully, JAMES IRVING.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1857.

IRVING was arrested yesterday on the charge, by Officer KING, of the Lower Police Court, and taken before Justice OSBORNE, who held him to bail in $500, to answer before the Court of General Sessions.

List of Encampments this Season.

ENCAMPMENTS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE.

26th Regiment, Col. S. YATES, at Gloversville, Fulton County, on the 10th of August. A review was had by the Governor on the 12th, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, Inspector-General and other members of his staff.

54th Regiment, Col. H. S. FAIRCHILD, at Geneva, on the 17th August.

ENCAMPMENTS TO TAKE PLACE.

31st Brigade, comprising the 65th, 66th and 74th Regiments, under the command of Brigadier-General G. A. SCROGGS, at Buffalo, on the 24th August; on the 26th will be reviewed by the Governor and full staff. A sham battle will take place during the week.

15th Brigade, comprising the 33d and 34th Regiments, under the command of Gen. S. F. JUDD, at Norfolk, St. Lawrence County, on the 31st August.

22d Brigade, comprising the 47th and 48th Regiments, under the command of Gen. R. H. TYLER, at Oswego, on the 31st August.

21st Regiment, Col. J. L. MERRIAM, at Westport, on the 31st August.

[illegible] Regiment, Col. F. B. JENNINGS, at Riverhead, L. I., on the 1st September.

8th Brigade comprising 20th and 21st Regiments, under command of Brigadier General H. A. SAMSON, at Poughkeepsie, on the 1st September. The Governor will review at this encampment on the 3d September.

[illegible] Regiment, Col. HORACE NELSON, at Plattsburg, on 7th September.

60th Regiment, Col. R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH, at Corning, on 8th September.

During the month of October an encampment will be held at Auburn, under the auspices of the Military Association of the State, to be designated "A Camp of Instruction," on which occasion military companies from all parts of the State will contest for prizes.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.—Castle Garden presented an animated scene on Tuesday morning. The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, arrived late the previous evening with 120 cabin passengers, and 454 in the second cabin and steerage, chiefly from England and Germany. Together with the first cabin passengers, a number of the second cabin passengers were permitted by the Captain and his officers to leave the ship the previous night. This was in contravention of all law. The Commissioners could not remove the passengers and their baggage after sundown; the consequence is, that those who were permitted so to leave after nightfall, and violate the rule, left their luggage, which was not landed next morning with that of the remaining passengers, and at expense, uncertainty and trouble, they will have to obtain it from the ship when moored at her dock. Besides which, the Captain will be liable to a fine of $50 for every passenger so permitted to land without the authority of the Commissioners. The affidavits of several of these passengers are in the hands of the Commission, and it is believed that they will deem it necessary strictly to enforce the full penalty.

In reference to the girls who complain that they were violated on board the *Cambria*, Captain PERRY, we have ascertained that Captain PERRY has paid the fine for their detention on board; and that as to MARY JANE REEVE, whose expectation and demand was that the second mate should marry her, some arrangement is said to have been made whereby she will be sent back to England. Whether she is gone or no is uncertain. Of the other two girls, nothing is known what has become of them.

The Commissioners appear determined to break the neck of this horrible and increasing evil if possible, and express an opinion and hope that the publication of the names of such commanders as either connive at or participate in such atrocities, will have a tendency to weed them out from the national service.

As an illustration of the difficulties which beset and complicate the duties of the authorities at Castle Garden, we may furnish an amusing illustration; An honest Hibernian, writing from Monroe, Wis., legibly directs his letter thus: "Mr. S WALCOTT, Emigration Government Board, No. 8 Park street, Westminster, New-York." He desires Mr. WALCOTT, in London, to let him know when his brother in Tralee will arrive in New-York, what the fare will be from New-York to Janesville, Wis., and then he will forward the money. The letter gets into the hand of Mr. KENNEDY, the Emigration Superintendent, the vessel respecting which Mr. WALCOTT, in London, is asked for information, having sailed from Tralee long before he could possibly have received the letter even had it gone direct to its destination. Mr. KENNEDY will doubtless make matters all right in some way or other.

A busy time is expected shortly. Owing to the calm weather and light winds, no fewer than 47 vessels from Europe, which left eastern ports 30 days ago, are hourly expected.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD.—There is considerable work now going on at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and quite a number of vessels are undergoing repairs. The old Frigate *Savannah* is in the Dry Dock and is being razeed down to her copper. The old timbers are most of them sound, but the model is of the most clumsy description—a regular old tub. There are about thirteen hundred men employed about the yard in various departments. There are no new vessels on the stocks and no signs of preparation thereupon. The steam saw-mill was employed in cutting and preparing ship timber and plank and Col. HAMILTON'S ingenious apparatus for sawing curved and crooked surfaces was at work. The mill stands by the side of the water at the upper side of the yard, and is a solid structure of brick two stories in height.

The *Potomac* and *Sabine* are housed and lay near the mill, the latter vessel having never yet been fitted for sea.

The Missouri Election Still Doubtful.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 24th says: "No returns have been received since yesterday morning's paper, and we therefore omit our table. So far as heard from, with the exceptions above noted, the vote stands: For STEWART, 47,112; for ROLLINS, 47,068. STEWART'S majority, 44. The official vote in Adair County, it may be well to remark, is 818 for STEWART and 160 for ROLLINS.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Water-Works—Justice to the Engineer.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In your report yesterday morning (25th instant) in regard to the imperfection in the proposed plan of the Brooklyn Water-Works, you state that "*the Engineer has recently made the discovery, &c.*"

Without explanation the natural inference from your remarks would be that the engineer had discovered an error in *his own plans*.

It is but justice to one of the most thoroughly competent and careful engineers in this country to state that the grades and details of the plan of the work were not made by him.

The contract was made originally by Messrs. WELLES & Co., with the Nassau Water Company. It was afterwards taken with whatever imperfections it may have (if indeed there be any radical defects) by the citizens of Brooklyn, and Mr. KIRKWOOD was then first employed as engineer to see to its proper execution. In doing this he had to take it as it stood, trusting to the good sense and fairness of both parties to insure the adoption of such modifications as a close examination of the ground and developments in the progress of the work might prove to be consistent with true economy. Such modifications are moreover provided for by the terms of the contract as originally made and as it now stands.

The contract is believed generally to be a good one, and under it the citizens of Brooklyn can have constructed an efficient and economical work.

It is the part, however, of common sense and strict honesty, that whenever any real and judicious improvement can be made in a work it should be effected, even if it be not in the original plan.

In this view, as well as in every other one connected with his profession, the citizens of Brooklyn could not be in safer hands than those of Mr. KIRKWOOD.

Will you do me the favor to give this an insertion. I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

A. W. CRAVEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man, named JACOB OSWOLD, fell, in a stable at No. 283 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and died a few hours afterwards. Coroner REDDING held an inquest.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was taken out of the water at the foot of Joralemon street, Brooklyn. The body was dressed in satinet pants, checked shirt, plaid vest, and wore heavy red whiskers and moustaches. In one pocket was found a receipt for four pounds, signed by JACOB WILSON, keeper of a shipping office.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A PRIVATE WATCHMAN.—JOHN WOLKENHEIT, employed as a watchman on board a vessel lying at the foot of North Seventh-street, Brooklyn, on Monday night last, at about 9 o'clock, fell into the hold, where he remained undiscovered until the following morning. His injuries are of a serious nature. He was taken to his residence, No. 116 Essex street, New-York.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 128 deaths in Brooklyn. Sixty of this number were under one year, and 86 under 20 years of age. Consumption claimed 11 victims.

Mobbing the Presiding Elder of the Eastern District, Philadelphia Conference.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

NEW CASTLE, Monday, Aug. 24.

At the close of the camp-meeting for Greensboro Circuit, Caroline County, Md., held at Boonsboro, and which closed a few days ago, there was witnessed one of the greatest Pro-Slavery outrages which has ever occurred in the State of Maryland. At many meetings of this kind it is usual at the close of camp-meeting, for all members of the Church (Methodist Episcopal) to march around the ground, inside of the circle formed by the tents, and sing some hymn appropriate to the parting of those who have been worshippers together in the tented grove for the week or more of the meeting's continuance.

Ordinarily the colored people form in marching order, and defile into line immediately after the whites; but in some localities, lest offence should be taken by outsiders, the colored people are marched around by themselves, and after the procession of the whites has taken place. To conciliate the Pro-Slavery sentiment in the locality the latter plan was adopted by the prudent dignitary who had charge of the interests of the meeting.

Rev. WM. McCOMBS, the Presiding Elder, placed himself at the head of the procession of the colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was made up of slaves and free people of color; when a mob of more than 50 persons, led on by an ex-dignitary of the county, entered the circle and came up immediately abreast the procession.

The leader of the mob forbade Mr. McCOMBS to take another step at his peril, and threatening him with the vengeance of the mob should he dare to advance.

The Presiding Elder, intimidated by threats of personal violence, and fearing bloodshed and a general melee, quit his place at the head of the procession, and the mob was triumphant on the ground made as sacred by the laws of Maryland as is the inside of a Church.

A magistrate on the ground, and an officiating member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was applied to, we learn, for a writ, to arrest the leader of the mob. This process was denied the Presiding Elder; and he found to his chagrin, and in contradiction of the former repeated asseverations in regard to Methodism in the Slaveholding Territories of the Philadelphia Annual Conference, that the Methodist people were untrue to Anti-Slavery Methodism, or at least had not the courage to support their Church official when the interest and rights of the colored people were in question.

We are not lovers of strife and bloodshed, yet we can only think of the position of Mr. McCOMBS as one representing, on this occasion, the whole interests of Anti-Slavery Methodism on the Peninsula, and deeply regret that right, and the *prestige* of a powerful Church on the right side, should so quietly have been surrendered.

M.

The Toronto Riot.

From the Colonist, 22d.

The following are the names of the persons who were arrested for being engaged in the riot of Wednesday night: Thomas Kelley, Thomas Ferry, James Donney, Timothy O'Donnell, James Mitchell, William Hartrey, Hugh McGuire, John May, Michael Jones, Thomas Farnan, Thomas Jordan, James Flanigan, James Swanton, Isaac Matthews.

Yesterday they were arraigned at the bar of the Police Court, but the inquiry has been deferred until next Wednesday, Aug. 26.

They were allowed to find bail, each person in £200 with two securities of £100 each. They all got the requisite securities. There were ten carters and four cabmen.

THE FALMOUTH ARRIVED.—The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, E. FARRAND, Commander, from Rio Janeiro, July 11, arrived below yesterday. *List of Officers*—Commander—E. W. FARRAND. Lieutenants—George W. Rodgers, W. W. Pollock, J. R. Franklin, W. E. McGunnigle. Master—F. M. Ramsay. Surgeon—J. J. Abernethy. Assistant-Surgeon—Wm. M. Page. Purser—C. W. Abbott. Passed Midshipmen—M. C. Campbell, W. A. Kirkland, W. S. Bradford. Captain's Clerk—Thos. H. Lee. Boatswain—E. B. Bell. Gunner—T. A. Cunningham. Carpenter—J. W. Strison. Sailmaker—T. W. Burth. Purser's Clerk—M. R. Moore.

IMPUDENCE IN A HOUSE THIEF.—PETER RINGLEY, a young German who perambulates the City with a basket containing a few buttons and other small articles, under the pretence of being a peddler, was arrested by officer HAMBLIN, of the Third Precinct, charged with stealing coats, pants, vests and other articles of clothing, worth $50, from the boarding-house of Mrs. WILSON, No. 50 Murray street. When calling at the house, the prisoner forced himself up stairs against the wishes of the servant girl; soon after which he descended to the street with the stolen clothing on his arm. He was met by MATTHEW CAVLEY, one of the waiters, who caught and detained the prisoner till the arrival of officer HAMBLIN.

After the arrest RINGLEY told the officer: "I goes up stairs, sees the door open, nobody in the room, I sees the clothes hanging there and I takes a few." The prisoner was astonished when informed that the goods stolen by him were valued at $50. A German who keeps a small and suspicious looking shop at No. 88 West Broadway, is said to be in the practice of furnishing the prisoner with his small stock in trade, and sending him abroad to operate. RINGLEY, the accused, was taken before Justice OSBORNE and locked up for trial.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS—EXTRACT from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our book office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,

THOMAS TWITTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 3d day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New-York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. The injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction. [illegible]

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS [illegible].—On the 20th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, decreed this in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered an injunction to issue restraining the sale or use of the [illegible] & Webster machine, for violating five patents. [illegible] Stacy, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing [illegible] patents and against the Watson for infringing five patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason to complain when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, [illegible], or any use whatever, a machine that does not get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

R. T. WILDE WOULD INFORM THE MILLINERY trade that his opening exposition of French Pattern Bonnets, Dress Caps, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, &c., for the Fall and Winter seasons, is fixed for THIS DAY, Aug 27, when he will be happy to receive visits from all who desire to purchase from the finest assortments of French Millinery ever offered in New-York, at prices which leave an unusually broad margin for profit.

R. T. WILDE, No. 251 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES, NO. 495 BROADWAY.—These are unquestionably the best machines for family use in the market.

No family who prize home comforts will do without a GROVER & BAKER MACHINE, made expressly for family sewing.

MOHR'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—APplied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water, or dampness. By Mohr's Asphaltic Cement Co. Office Nos. [illegible] and 36 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York. A. E. MOHR, Patentee.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns, skilfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION, READ DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the dry-goods column.

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MARRIED.

BEERS—RODGERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, by Rev. S. H. Weston, at Trinity Church, WILLIAM A. BEERS to Miss JULIA A., youngest daughter of James Rodgers, Esq., all of this City.

SMALL—PHINNEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 22, at the Parsonage, No. 251 Madison-st., by Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Mr. ANDREW I. SMALL to Miss MARY E. PHINNEY.

MAYO—CLOSE.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 24, by Right Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, Capt. THOMAS MAYO, of clipper ship *Golden Rule*, to Miss REBECCA R., daughter of Samuel Close, Esq., all of Greenwich.

DIED.

SCOTT.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, after a lingering illness, MOSES WARREN SCOTT, Esq., in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family, and those of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Whitehead Cornell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of the latter, No. 35 Monroe place, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, without further notice.

BAYARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, JULIA DE LANCEY, daughter of the late Dr. Wm. Bayard, of Westchester.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, (6th av. corner 20th-st.) on Friday, at 3½ o'clock.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 26, EVELIN W. BROWN, only child of John E. and Frances Brown, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Funeral services this day, at 1 P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 31 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 26, ANDREW BROWN, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, John T. and Robert T. Brown, his son-in-law, Allan Hay, also those of his brother, James Brown, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 107 Hester st., on Friday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

LAUGHLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, DOROTHY LAUGHLIN, relict of the late John Laughlin, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, John Laughlin, and her son-in-law, Philip Farley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 Prince-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MOSS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 26, HENRY MOSS, Sr., aged 67 years.

His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WINDLE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 26, SOPHIA CLAWSON, widow of Wm. B. Windle, in the 57th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Richmond, Staten Island, for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's landing on the arrival of the 11 o'clock boat from New-York, on Friday, 28th inst. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

OSBORN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, at the Parsonage of the M. E. Church, East 27th-st., New-York, JERUSHA L., wife of Rev. Thos. G. Osborn, aged 34 years.

BALL.—At sea, on Sunday morning, Aug. 23, on board the steamship *City of Washington*, SARAH, wife of Edward Ball, of Brooklyn, aged 51 years.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 25.

MASON.—At Yorkville, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, MARY H., daughter of W. H. and Frances A. Mason.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, of consumption, MARGARET J. R. PECK, wife of W. T. Peck, (and youngest daughter of the late Peter Sawyer,) in the 27th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 206 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WHITEHOUSE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 26, MARGARETTA J., wife of Lewis Y. Whitehouse, aged 22 years and 25 days.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 63 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

BRADLEY.—In New-Haven, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, EMILY A., wife of John Bradley, Jr., and daughter of Philip Saunders.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
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LIBRARY, BILLIARD AND DINING ROOMS
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THE CONFLICT OF IDEAS, IN TO-DAY'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED, affords food for thought. Religion and Science will also interest thinkers. Letter from Newport; Engraved View of Madison, the Capital City of Wisconsin, with description; Peter Parley's Stories, or Recollections of a Lifetime, with engravings; in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. All newsmen have it.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
CONTAINS
A PORTRAIT OF McKIM, THE MURDERER.
OUT TO-DAY.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
CONTAINS
A SKETCH OF THE SHOOTING AFFRAY
AT THE SHAW-HOUSE.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
CONTAINS
A PORTRAIT OF THEODORE S. NIMS,
WHO KILLED WAGSTAFF.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
CONTAINS
A PORTRAIT OF JOSEPH H. WAGSTAFF,
KILLED BY NIMS.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
CONTAINS
THE DECISION AGAINST MRS. CUNNINGHAM.
OUT TO-DAY.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
IS SOLD WHOLESALE BY
ROSS & TOUSEY, OF NASSAU-ST.,
AND TO BE HAD AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.

RURAL LIFE.—SUGAR MAPLES—WELLS IN Quicksand—The Price of Meat—Peaches from Georgia—Cucumbers—A New Gooseberry—Chinese Fishing—The Race-Horse Eclipse—History of the Iron Business—Agricultural State Shows for 1857—The Mighty West—A Profitable Railroad—Tenacity of Iron—Patent Office Department—Notes and Queries, etc., in LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for 4 cents. Newsmen have it.

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LIFE AT THE SPRINGS—"GIRLS THAT are Girls!"—Help!—Ladies, Sportsmen and Free Love—The Ladies of Chicago—A Beautiful Poem, THE COT IN THE VALE—How Miss Frazer Throws—A Prize to Mathematicians—Poetry, etc., in LIFE ILLUSTRATED to-day. Only 4 cents. You may get it of any Newsman.

SHARP, SPARKLING AND SPICY.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
Number Thirty-five Ready this Day.
CONTENTS:
BROADWAY.
Illustration: Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, four of the Afternoon.
THE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.
THE APPROACHING STATE ELECTION.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] CORRESPONDENCE. (From our Own Correspondent.)
THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.
[illegible]
TRAVEL NOTES IN BIBLE LANDS. No. [illegible] (From our own Correspondent.)
Illustrations: [illegible]
[illegible]
A HARVEST HYMN FOR 1857.
OUR WATERING-PLACE CORRESPONDENCE.
Illustrations: [illegible]
LITERARY.
New Books and Literary Gossip.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.
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[illegible]
THE SUICIDE.
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IN MEMORIAM JOHN COTTON.
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BOGGLES' PHOTOGRAPHS.
ARCTIC TROPHIES.
Illustrations: Captain Hartstein's Sword, presented by Queen Victoria.—Vase Presented to [illegible], by the British Government.
OUR LITTLE KATIE.
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[illegible]
THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
COMICALITIES.
[illegible]
TERMS.
HARPER'S WEEKLY will appear every Saturday Morning, and will be sold at Five Cents a Copy. [illegible]
One Copy for Twenty Weeks [illegible]
One Copy for One Year [illegible]
One Copy for Two Years [illegible]
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A CHILD'S HISTORY OF GREECE. [illegible]
THE ROSE OF ASHURST. [illegible]
MARRIED OR SINGLE? By Miss CATHARINE M. SEDGWICK. [illegible]
VIRGINIA ILLUSTRATED. [illegible] Porte Crayon. [illegible]
THE ATHELINGS; [illegible]
THE PROFESSOR. By CURRER BELL (Charlotte Bronté). [illegible]
THE ROMANY RYE. [illegible] GEORGE BORROW. [illegible]
THE NORTHWEST COAST; or, Three Years in Washington Territory. [illegible] strait of Fuca, [illegible] the Chehalis and Chinook Languages, and of the "Jargon" of the Northwest. With a General Description of Washington Territory, and Advice to Emigrants. By JAMES G. SWAN. [illegible]
TENT LIFE IN THE HOLY LAND. By WILLIAM C. PRIME. [illegible]
BOAT LIFE IN EGYPT AND NUBIA. By WILLIAM C. PRIME. [illegible]
LEONORA D'ORCO. A Novel. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq. [illegible]
THE FORTUNES OF GLENCORE. [illegible]
NOTHING NEW. [illegible]
RANDOM SKETCHES AND NOTES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL IN 1856. By Rev. JOHN E. EDWARDS. [illegible]
THE DAYS OF MY LIFE. An Autobiography. By the Author of "Margaret Maitland." [illegible]
COMMON SENSE APPLIED TO RELIGION; or, The Bible and the People. By CATHARINE E. BEECHER. [illegible]
ISABEL; or, the Young Wife and the Old Love. By JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON. [illegible]
VILLAS AND COTTAGES. A Series of Designs Prepared for Execution in the United States. By CALVERT VAUX, Archt. (late Downing & Vaux,) Newburg, on the Hudson. Illustrated by 300 Engravings. [illegible]
DORE. By a STROLLER IN EUROPE. [illegible]
THE CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURE. In three Parts. Part I. Plants.—Part II. Animals.—Part III. Air, Water, Heat, Light, &c. By WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D. [illegible]
KATHIE BRANDE. A Fireside History of a Quiet Life. By HOLME LEE. [illegible]
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Now you have got a shadow, an umbrella,
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475 BROADWAY. CHARLES STREET & CO. SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, FOR THE FALL AND WINTER, NOW READY.

Strangers and visitors in the City are notified that our large and magnificent store is devoted exclusively to the sale of the above garments, and that we are now prepared to exhibit in advance of the usual Paris deliveries,

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS of the most elegant and novel description. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to visit our elegant warerooms, feeling assured that they will meet with the most polite attention, and will be freely shown our choicest novelties, whether they wish to purchase or not. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway. One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

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WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residences at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 440 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. He is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 6 15th-st.; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 46 Clinton-place; Mr. E. F. BRYLES, No. 711 Broadway.

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WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO VERY competent young men; one is a coachman of the first-class, recently arrived from the old country; his testimonials from his former employers (noblemen) can fully testify for his abilities to fill either station as coachman or groom; the other is a plain gardener; can milk, take care of a pair of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate; good places are what is required; go in the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as nurse and seamstress; as chambermaid and laundress, as nurse and chambermaid; and to do general housework, by tidy active girls; also, to mind children or to do light work, by girls aged 13, 14 and 16. Call at No. 79 6th av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; will do part of the washing and ironing; does up linen in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages $8 to $9 per month; best City reference. Also, a girl of 16 as children's maid and do light waiting; is quick with the needle; wages $5. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a Protestant woman in a private family in either City or country, or as matron in a first-class seminary for young ladies or boys; has had several years' experience in both situations. Can be seen for this week at the residence of her employer, No. 1 7 Madison-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY competent, trustworthy and neat young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and an excellent baker of bread and plain pastry; would do housework; the other can take a place as laundress or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; both will go in the country if in one house. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

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HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a boy 16 to 18 years of age to learn the business. One living with his parents preferred. Call at No. 87 Beekman-st., at 7½ A. M., and not after that hour.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO THE work in a small private family. She must be temperate and honest, a good cook, washer and ironer and furnish testimonials of character and qualifications from her last employer; none others need apply. For further information, call at No. 270 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker.

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SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT, (Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y. FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE occupying a large double cottage, pleasantly situated in the country, 30 minutes from the City by steamboat, railroad, etc., would like to let half or part of it to a small family. Call or address A. B., No. 47 West 26th-st., near 6th av., New-York City.

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PERSONAL.

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NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABlishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-st., [illegible] A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NOTICE—TO BE SOLD AT THE PUBLIC Pound, [illegible] near 2d Avenue, a bay horse, with four white feet, and blind. To be sold for expenses on SATURDAY, [illegible] J. M. ODELL, Pound Keeper.

INSTRUCTION.

F. & W. REDFIELD'S (formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S), FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 126 Second av., corner St. Mark's place. The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 8. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 129 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 23d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Mr. and Mrs. J. ALZAMORA respectfully give notice to their numerous patrons and friends, and to the public generally, that they will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, their French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 15 West Washington-place. The course of instruction pursued includes all the usual course of studies, commencing with the English, and extending to the other Modern, as well as Ancient Languages, Mathematics and Music. Other accomplishments will receive suitable attention, and such as the aid of the most competent professors may secure. Circulars and further information may be obtained by applying to the Principals. References—Editors of the New-York Observer; Rev. Robert B. Van Vleeck, D. D.; Rev. S. D. Brown, D. M. Reese, M. D.; Aaron B. Belknap, Esq.; Gabriel P. Disosway, Esq.; Cornelius R. Disosway, Esq.; James L. Graham, Esq.; Wm. Fullerton, Esq.; Wm. H. Leonard, Esq.; R. & A. N. Dart, Esqs.; Wm. P. Palmer, Esq.; Ed. H. Wells, Esq.; J. H. Edwards, Esq.; Chas. E. Smith, Esq.; S. R. Vanduser, Esq.; Alex. H. Schultz, Esq.; D. H. Wickham, Esq.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address C. V. SPEAR, J. R. BOYD, Principals. Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN MCMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 322 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 51 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 56 Wall-st.; of R. BEEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st.; of J. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st.; and at the bookstore of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 932 Broadway, (near 21st-st.) JOHN GRANT, A. M., Principal. The next year will commence on Monday, Sept. 14. Able and accomplished teachers will assist in the various departments, and every possible facility be afforded to pupils of all ages. After Sept. 1, Mr. GRANT will attend daily at the rooms of the Institute to answer inquiries and receive applications.

MR. E. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 132 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 122 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Aug. 20.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by E. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 132 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 123 West 22d-st.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 20th-st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 20th-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

MURRAY HALL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 15. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Grammercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—No. 38 East 38th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

MR. AND MRS. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sep. 7.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. 387 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 129 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 279 4th-av., corner of 21st st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its 12th year on MONDAY, 7th Sept. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 2. Age of admission under 14 years. Circulars at this office or of the Principal Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 206 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French school on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 23d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. 3 West 21st-st.,) will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 594 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 48 East 21st-st.

STAMFORD FEMALE SEMINARY.—MISS C. AIKEN, PRINCIPAL.—The Graduating Year and Fall Term of this Institution will commence on 16th Sept.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal. Box, Boston, Mass.

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding-School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

JERSEY CITY—NO. 134 WARREN-STREET.—The MISSES ROUSSELLE'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 1. Stages from Hoboken and Bergen pass the door.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. [illegible] RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that her school will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. [illegible]

THE [illegible] ACADEMY—[illegible] The subscriber will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. [illegible] ELIZABETH, N. J. J. YOUNG.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular sessions of this School will be resumed on the first MONDAY in September, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. This School is free to all who design "in good faith to pursue the profession of a teacher in the Common Schools of the City of New-York." All such are therefore invited to embrace the superior advantages which it affords, for an education adapted to this end. SUSAN WRIGHT, Principal. JOHN DAVENPORT, WM. E. BAGGS, Jr., JOHN R. LIVINGSTON, AARON B. ROLLINS, JONATHAN L. SCOFIELD, WALTER ROCHE, Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. B. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 599 Broadway; BERGE'S, No. 593 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 173 East 16th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE LONEST, NELSON, GUILLANDER and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 15th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue these studies, will be admitted to the Course at $20 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter at the above address.

COUDERT LYCEUM.—UNDER THE DIRECtion of Prof. F. S. MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 96 St. Mark's Place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

FRIENDS' INSTITUTE, NOS. 70 AND 72 ELIZABETH-ST.—The Schools of both Male and Female Departments commence the Fall Term on the 7th of Ninth month. For terms apply to the Teachers at the Institute, or of the Trustees, viz.: Robert R. Willets, No. 17 Rutgers-place; Samuel Brown, Clymer-st., Brooklyn; J. W. Onderdonk, No. 1,034 Broadway; Jacob Capron, No. 1,030 Broadway; J. L. Griffin, 6th-av. and 28th-st.; H. S. Cohn, No. 23 Liberty-st.; J. T. McDowell, No. 283 Eighth-av.; B. D. Hicks, No. 187 East 14th-st.; John D. Hicks, No. 47 John-st.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—W. M. FERRISS, NO. 71 West 27th-street, lately Classical and Mathematical teacher in the school of Prof. Drisler, of Columbia College, will receive a few boys and instruct them in all the branches of a liberal education. The number will be very limited so that each pupil will receive the constant personal attention of the teacher.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply to, or address, as above. R. R. WIGGINS, A. M.

A. H. WHEELER WILL REOPEN HIS School for Writing and Book-keeping, No. 595 Broadway, on MONDAY, Aug. 31. Pupils will receive his personal attention. No subordinates employed. Open from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M. and 2 to 5 and 6 to 9 P. M. Ornamental writing executed to order.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S CLASSICAL AND English School, No. 31 West 21st-st., with a Primary Department, taught by a lady. The twenty-fourth year begins on Monday, Sept. 14. Instruction in French and drawing by approved teachers. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 59 East 42d-st., or at Messrs. APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, or RANDOLPH'S.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; schools with pupils, parents with circulars, and complete information concerning the best schools. Teachers wishing engagements should apply immediately to SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

OWEGO HOME SCHOOL.—A MOST DESIRable family retreat for the physical, mental and moral training of boys, is found at Owego, Tioga County. Parents in the City can have an interview with the Principal and Proprietor, at Taylor's International Hotel, from 3 to 4 o'clock each afternoon of this week. C. KIDDER.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE, French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st. near 5th av. The school will leave Rockaway for New-York and resume the classes the 1st of September. Mr. LESPINASSE will be at home to receive the parents on and after Aug. 26.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I.—Will re-open Sept. 1. Circulars can be obtained of S. S. & WM. WOOD, Booksellers, No. 389 Broadway, or of MARY B. CHASE, Principal, Flushing, L. I. Refer to SAMUEL WILLETS, and JOSEPH WALKER, New-York; ISAAC PECK, Flushing, L. I.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 31 East 16th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 39th-st., first house from 5th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY basement and cellar brick house, 20x55, lot 20x98, on the South side of East 19th-st., West of 2d-av., now rented on a lease having to run 2 years from May 1, 1858, to a first-class party for $710; it could now let for $900. Price $8,000, half cash, has all modern improvements, neighborhood excellent. Also, a 3-story basement and cellar brick house, 21x40, lot 21x100 on Degraw-st., just west of Court-st., Brooklyn, now rented for $350, $3,000 can remain on mortgage, neighborhood excellent, price only $3,600. Both houses in thorough repair, and will be very desirable investments. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, No. 39 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—165 BUILDING LOTS, 25x100 FEET each, will be disposed of in 28 parcels or shares, averaging nearly 6 adjoining lots each, for $1,000 a share, half cash, half on mortgage; if built upon, the entire amount may remain on mortgage; title perfect and warrantee deeds given; the property is situated on elevated, level ground, very healthy, and commands a most beautiful view for many miles around; planked sidewalks and ornamental trees line the streets; stages leave one of the lower ferries every half-hour, and reach the place within 30 minutes. Fare 6 cents. Apply to the owner, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., 3d floor, room No. 45½.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—On this beautiful avenue, a house and two lots of ground, running through to Vanderbilt-avenue; the house was built for the owner's occupancy, and contains most of the modern improvements; the garden is well laid out, and is stocked with choice fruits, vines, roses, &c. Inquire 2d house South of Myrtle-av., or of WM. HALSEY & CO., No. 163 Water-st., N. York.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 3, 5, 9 and 13 Lafayette-av., between Flatbush and Fulton avs.; also, Nos 174, 176 and 180 Canton st. on and adjoining northwest corner of Hanson-place. These houses are substantially built, and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FEW BLOCKS above Madison-square, and one door from 5th-av., a four-story brown-stone house, elegantly and substantially built, and possessing every modern improvement. Possession immediately. Furniture will be sold if desired. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For terms and particulars inquire of WM. M. DAY, No. 254 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, ON Elm-street, about ten minutes' walk from the Market-street Depot, a three-story brick dwelling-house, built in the best manner, and in complete order. Also, a number of desirable building lots in the same vicinity. Inquire of D. THURSTON, No. 24 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY marble-front dwelling house No. 75 First-place, Brooklyn. The house is in complete order, and furnished with all the modern improvements. Would be sold with or without furniture. Apply to W. H. WARING, No. 24 William-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 8 LONDON-TERRACE West 23d-st.; is built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements; is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

NO. 152 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—A strictly first-class, 4-story brown-stone house, newly painted and frescoed. House 25x55, lot 25x120. Apply at No. 34 Spruce-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 160 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE FOR TEN YEARS.—The building is 40x162 feet, will stall 60 horses, carriage and feed stories full size of the building, and each story is well lighted and ventilated, and is not surpassed by any building of the kind in the City. It is located on 32d-st., near 4th-av. and Murray Hill, and in the vicinity of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad depot, and is believed to be one of the best stands for a first-class stable in the City. Inquire at No. 134 Madison-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE house, in the most desirable neighborhood of South Brooklyn; fitted with all modern improvements expressly for the family of the owner, who is about moving to the country. The lot is 25 by 203 feet, and is elegantly improved. Possession immediate. Rent moderate. Address T. N. E., this office.

TO LET—FOR EXHIBITIONS, CONCERTS, THEATRICAL REPRESENTATIONS, &c., by the night, week, or till 1st May next, the large hall (124 feet by 50) on the first floor of No. 600 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, with stage, scenery, seats, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, No. [illegible] 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire of Dr. B., No. 15 East 26th-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE house No. [illegible] Broadway (the lower part might be altered to suit a [illegible]) Apply to BLANCAN, [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE FINEST country residence farms in the town of Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., consisting of 76 acres of choice land, and a first-class dwelling-house, situated on the Newbury and Cochecton Turnpike, within one mile of the flourishing village of Montgomery, and eleven miles from Newburgh, in the immediate vicinity of first-class schools and churches of the different denominations. The farm is well watered and in first-rate order. One half of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to GEORGE PIERSON, Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., or to W. H. KNOX, No. 79 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 8 acres, rich soil; an hour's ride, by railroad, from New-York; about a mile and a half from depot; the cars stop at the place twenty-two or twenty-three times during the day. It is well adapted for a market gardener or for the residence of a person doing business in New-York. It will be sold low, and on favorable terms, if applied for soon. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED NINE MILES from Brooklyn, and half a mile from the village of Jamaica, L. I. It contains 50 acres, 40 of which are in a high state of cultivation, and 8 in woodland. Would be divided into two farms, if desired. For particulars, apply to SINCLAIR & ROSS, No. 169 Front-st., N. Y.

IOWA LANDS.—4,000 ACRES CHOICE LANDS, (rolling prairie,) near Fort Dodge and Sioux City, for sale low for cash. Apply to J. FOUNTAIN, No. 15 Wall-st., over Astor Insurance Company.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 1½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, ice-house, hot-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 119 Front-st., or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACES.—FOR SALE TWO COUNtry seats, one of the value of $6,500, situate on the east side of Hudson River; house contains 12 rooms, bath furnace, &c., ¾ of an acre of land. The other very finely situated, 12 miles from City Hall, with 14½ acres of land, fine house, fruit, &c., with view of Hudson and Harlem Rivers. Price $12,000. J. C. SIDNEY, rural architect, engineer and surveyor, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND—A plot of ground containing about 11 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WHINSTER, Steamer office, No. 55 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED.—THE ADVERtiser wishes to purchase a house and lot, with store attached, in a business portion of the City, for which he is willing to pay cash in full. Price not to exceed $6,000. No agents need answer this advertisement. Address, with full particulars, for two days, J. B., Chatham-square Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A DWELLING in New-York or its neighborhood, or a country seat or small farm within about one hour of the City, for which the advertiser would pay about one-fourth cash, and the rest in choice unimproved prairie land in Baduk County, Wisconsin, in an excellent, well-settled neighborhood. Address S. C. B., Box No. 474 Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE. THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO. Has been removed to No. 66 William, corner of Cedar-st.

In compliance with the request of some of the holders of the Scrip Stock of the American Guano Company, whom a notice of the call for the second installment had not reached, the Board of Trustees have extended the time for the payment of the same until the 31st inst. NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

FOR SALE—About 100 tons of American Guano, now landing from the ship *Aspasia*. The attention of agriculturists is called to the analysis and statement of Dr. GALE, Chemical examiner of Patents, U. S. Patent Office, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Company, corner William and Cedar sts. NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS, LATE WITH MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., To whom they refer. Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000 of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the city of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners, of Brooklyn," at office of CORNING & Co., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before-mentioned, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or
Twenty per cent. in cash.
Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct. 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor. WILLIAM E. LEWIS, Comptroller. CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer. JOHN H. PRENTICE, Chairman Board of Water Commissioners. J. CARSON BREVOORT, Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice, that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 92, 104, 110, 132, 137, 164, 195, 121, 268, 232, 265, 272, 361, 365, 313, 357, 391, 418, 456, 484, 486, 491, (486, 534,) 1,320, 1,306, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,368, 1,378—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 563, 573, 608, 615, 659, 692, 765, 775, 776, 864, 869, 881, 849, 874, 898, 926, 930, 971, 1,008, 1,071, 1,090, 1,097, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,146, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,195, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next. JOHN ELIOT THAYER, J. M. FORBES, LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, August 22, 1857. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 30th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors. GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

MEETING OF BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY BONDHOLDERS.—The undersigned, at the suggestion of several Bondholders, propose that parties holding the above Bonds, should meet at the Mechanics' Bank, on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, upon business of interest to them. SHEPHARD KNAPP, THEODORE DEHON, CORNELIUS SMITH, Trustees.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 261 inclusive, for $274,276 88. Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 41 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run. Interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 124 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

OFFICE OF THE DESMOINE NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st., New-York, Aug. 21, 1857.—The coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st September, 1857, will be paid on presentation at this office. A. HUNT, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY—(Eastern Division)—Office No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 26, 1857.—The interest due on the Construction Bonds of this Company on the first day of September next, will be paid on that day at this office. E. D. HAMMOND, Ass't. Sec.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE Sept. 1, 1857, on the 7 per cent. bonds of the West Columbia Mining and Manufacturing Company, will be paid when due at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York. SAMUEL HAMILTON, Treasurer.

COUPON NOTICE.—INTEREST COUPONS OF Des Moines and Henry County (Iowa) Bonds, payable Sept. 1, at the Phenix Bank, New-York, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible] THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS [illegible] have this day declared a [illegible] payable on demand. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the second installment of [illegible] additional capital stock of one million of dollars, will be payable at the Bank on the 1st day of [illegible] [illegible] WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. [illegible] Grand-st., corner [illegible] [illegible] ALFRED T. [illegible], President. JAMES P. HALSEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 31 Pine-st. [illegible] CASH CAPITAL [illegible] This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City. DIRECTORS. Joseph Walker, Wm. P. Mott, John Haight, Edward Wood, Robert L. Case, Wm. Dennistoun, Edwd. Morgan, Henry Swords, Geo. T. Trimble, H. M. Whitlock, Geo. E. Stone, Charles Ely, [illegible] JOSEPH WALKER, President. THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 58 Wall-st. [illegible] HUGH LAING, President. DIRECTORS. Hugh Laing, Charles E. [illegible], John Compton, Leonardo S. Suarez, John Watson, Samuel Willets, Geo. Griswold, Jr., H. Ransom, [illegible], Geo. W. Lawrence, [illegible] JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens: [illegible] HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Commissioners' Buildings in the Central Park will cease to be sold at public auction on the [illegible] day of September [illegible] at the [illegible] all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution. Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & Sons, auctioneers, or at the office of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce building, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, [illegible] Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter. WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park. NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

[illegible] NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of [illegible] thereafter an additional ten per cent. [illegible] All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next. R. G. MANCE, Register.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating a promissory note for [illegible] made by William Davis, payable to the order of Nostrand & Combs.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS. FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y. Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, of all prices, of rich and powerful tone, [illegible] SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular [illegible] catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second hand pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.

RARE CHANCE! GREAT BARGAINS! Three 7¼ octave pianos in elegant rosewood cases and warranted, will be sold in order to close an account at $225, $250 and $260. Also 6 second-hand piano-fortes at $40, $60, $100, $125, $150 and $200. Upright pianos at $125 to $175. Can be seen at Chambers' Music Rooms, Astor-place, corner 4th-av. and 8th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES WITH NEW ACTION AND SCALE.—Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. These instruments are equal to any manufactured. Pianos to rent. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons. Several second-hand Pianos for sale cheap.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 295 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos 7 and 7¼ octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE VERY LOW, for cash, to close the old stock. A splendid lot of William Miller's celebrated Pianos now on hand, which must be sold immediately, to close the stock. Great bargains can be made by calling at Nos. 136 and 138 East 21st-st., for this week only, between 2d and 3d avs. N. B.—Some of the above Pianos are now out on rent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO, CARVED legs, round corners, &c., for sale at a sacrifice. Price $275, cost price $500, but little used and fully warranted. Can be seen at No. 205 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

A ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR SALE—GREATLY below its value, but a short time in use, and fully warranted. Modern style. Price $195. Can be seen at No. 6 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, inlaid front, serpentine molding, carved legs, and finished all around, been in use two months, will be sold at $100 less than its value. Can be seen at No. 194 East 27th st.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD PIANO, [illegible] style, very little used and warranted superior in tone and workmanship, will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner leaves for the West. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 159 West Broadway, near Canal.

HORSTING'S PATENT PORTABLE GUITAR-PEDESTAL.—Now for sale at No. [illegible] Broadway corner of Maiden-lane.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

[illegible] THIS DAY (Thursday) Aug. 27, [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible]

[illegible] Railroad First Mortgage [illegible] per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Farm Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] California State 7 per cent. Bonds of 1870 and '75, (hypothecated.)

[illegible] Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Cleveland, Medina, and Tuscarawas Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] shares [illegible] Coal Co. (hypothecated) ......$100 each

[illegible] shares [illegible] Bank ......$50 each

[illegible] shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg ......$50 each

[illegible] shares Farmers and Citizens' Bank of L. I. ......$50 each

[illegible] shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Company ......$50 each

[illegible] shares Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Company ......$50 each

[illegible] shares Fireman's Insurance Co. ......$17 each

[illegible] shares Hamilton Insurance Company ......$15 each

[illegible] shares Broadway Insurance Company ......$25 each

[illegible] Manchester Mining and Manuf'g Co. $100 each

[illegible] with collateral attached.

[illegible] on the catalogue duplicated upon any [illegible]

[illegible] The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. No checks received in payment for securities, unless [illegible]

[illegible] MONDAY, Aug. 31.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his regular Semi-Weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds on every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also special Sales of the same, on any other days, when required, at private sale.

A great variety of first class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance, and other Stocks at [illegible] for investment.

Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and [illegible] bought and sold daily, at the Brokers' Board [illegible] commission. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE—THIS DAY, AUG. 27, [illegible] of furniture, carpets, mirrors, [illegible] engravings, &c., &c., by order of Assignee, BANGS & CO. [illegible] will sell a very large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, [illegible] parlor suites covered [illegible] rosewood étagères, [illegible] bookcases and secretaries, splendid sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, [illegible] and other cases book and corner [illegible]

[illegible] dining-room furniture, [illegible] sideboards, [illegible] and hall chairs, superior [illegible] In addition to the above, at the same time and place, elegant mounted mirrors, pier, [illegible] oval and square, wardrobes, washstands, [illegible] mahogany and oak [illegible] bedding, &c. &c.

[illegible] Wilton, velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, [illegible] A large assortment of [illegible] silver and silver-plated ware, cutlery, [illegible] glass ware, &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock [illegible] oil paintings, by [illegible] and other eminent artists, also, a superior collection of various designs, in rich frames [illegible] superior engravings [illegible]

[illegible] assortment of large and small [illegible] with patent [illegible]

[illegible] J. H. WARD, Auctioneer. [illegible]

[illegible] W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

[illegible] FURNITURE AT [illegible] WEST 21ST-ST.

[illegible] WESTCOTT will sell as above on SATURDAY, Aug. [illegible] o'clock, the entire superb first-class furniture of the above house, all of which is of the most choice and valuable description, including [illegible] paintings and costly works of art. Catalogues of this sale are ready, and can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 2 [illegible], under the Nassau Bank. The entire elegant arrangements of the house will be [illegible] sold without regard as weather, con[illegible] one of [illegible] elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, purchased three months [illegible] suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich brocatelle, richly carved, made by [illegible] superb marble-top rosewood étagères, magnificent pier and mantel mirrors, satin and lace curtains, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, [illegible] lounges, with Turkish chairs to match in tapestry, splendid paintings, among which is the Madonna after Raphael, with a number of historical and architectural views, landscapes, &c.; magnificent China vases and statuary figures.

[illegible] CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE—Rosewood secretary, bookcase, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, rosewood wardrobes, French chairs, marble washstands, velvet, Wilton and other carpets, splendid [illegible] oak buffet, marble-top [illegible] silver ware of every description, China, cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, [illegible] desirable for the [illegible] Things to be removed by purchasers immediately from the house.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

[illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, at the residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible] The house was elegantly furnished with the best of [illegible] furniture, splendid rosewood piano-forte, City made and fully warranted; rosewood parlor suites, [illegible] centre and side tables, [illegible] card tables, large pier and oval glasses; oil-paintings, containing a great variety of [illegible] French and expensive clocks; elegant velvet parlor carpets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths; very costly rosewood hall-stand; [illegible] chairs, sofas, rockers and other [illegible] also; [illegible] beds and bedding, [illegible] Dining-room furniture, [illegible] China [illegible]

The sale will commence punctually at [illegible] o'clock, and the parlor furniture will be sold [illegible]

[illegible] Auctioneer.

[illegible] AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN [illegible] will sell on THURSDAY, 27th [illegible] o'clock [illegible]

[illegible] cases fine American locks, 6 casks card locks, 1 case American [illegible] knives and forks, butcher knives, &c., [illegible] double barreled guns, 1 case [illegible] socket chisels and slicks, [illegible] carvers, 70 doz. [illegible] Catalogues early on the day of sale.

[illegible] EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON.—One hundred lots at Auction on THURSDAY, Aug. [illegible] Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. These lots and [illegible] varying in size from one to [illegible] lots, [illegible] finely shaded with [illegible] and having commanding views of the Atlantic Ocean, Staten Island, New-Jersey and New-York Bay. [illegible] will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Steamer AURORA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. [illegible] North River, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 1 and 5 P. M. For maps, free tickets and particulars, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB or [illegible] BARKER, No. 14 Pine-st. Maps may be had also of JAMES McGINNISS, Esq., Fort Hamilton. If stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers in Liverpool, England, and in the City of New-York, under the firm of JAMES COCKER & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July, 1857. JOHN J. BARNIER retiring from the firm. All outstanding business of the late firm in the United States and Europe will be liquidated and settled by the remaining copartners.

JAMES COCKER,
By J. J. EAGLETON, Attorney.
JOHN J. BARNIER.
J. JOSEPH EAGLETON.

New-York, Aug. 25, 1857.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of JAMES COCKER & CO., and will carry on the business of the late concern in this City and in Liverpool as heretofore.

JAMES COCKER,
By J. J. EAGLETON, Attorney.
J. JOSEPH EAGLETON.

No. 24 John-st., New-York, Aug. 25, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of C. M. SAXTON & CO. is this day dissolved by the retirement of C. M. SAXTON. The Agricultural Book publishing business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 140 Fulton-street, New-York, by A. O. MOORE, who will assume and settle the business of the late firm.

C. M. SAXTON.
AUG. O. MOORE.

New-York, Aug. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWNE & HASBROUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent, [illegible] The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall,

New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the VIIIth Ward Republican Association will be held at the Mercer House THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JAMES W. SIMONTON, President.

[illegible] } Secretaries.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMMITTEE of the Common Council on the "Gen. Jackson Gold Box" will hold a special meeting at room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. The members of the Committee are respectfully requested to attend without further notice. PETER MONEGHAN, Alderman XIVth Ward, Chairman.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE annual election for officers of this Society will be held at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order, JAMES H. RICKMAN, Secretary.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers [illegible] will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities [illegible] Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. [illegible] Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre-sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
[illegible] P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; [illegible] 12 M. [illegible] stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 6:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM F. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 7:10 A. M. and 2:15 o'clock P. M. RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	[illegible]	Nashua	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worcester	3 00	2 00	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junc't	4 00	[illegible]
Fitchburg	3 50	[illegible]	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DEERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston $3 00
Fare to Newport 1 50

W. H. DYEAM, Agent on the Wharf.

AUGUST, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, FORT WASHINGTON, (MIDDLETOWN,) AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Thursday, Aug. 27, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Friday, Aug. 28, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 28, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 29, 10½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 29, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 30, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 31, 11 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

AUGUST, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CONNERS, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK:
Thur'day, Aug. 27. 12½ P. M.	Thur'day, Aug. 27. 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 28.... 1½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 28.... 6 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 29. 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 29. 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 31.. 3 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 31.. 4:45 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings—for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Thurs'y, Aug. 27, 8 A. M.	Thurs'y, Aug. 27, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 28, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 28, 12 M.
Satur'y, Aug. 29, 11 A. M.	Saturd'y, Aug. 29, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 30, 10½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 31, 4 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 31, 12 M.
Tuesday, Sept. 1, 5 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1 P. M.
Wed'dy, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.	Wed'dy, Sept. 2, 2 P. M.

KERR's Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. AMMINE SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Ames-st. at [illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M.; Spring-st. at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Coney Island [illegible] to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, [illegible] cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 25 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock on and after Monday, Aug. 17; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie [illegible] and Newburg [illegible] A. M.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., [illegible] P. M. Peck-slip at 7, 9½ A. M., [illegible] P. M. Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

ARMENIA—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

PORTRAITS IN THE HIGHEST STYLE of art, in one sitting, by J. C. PLATT, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do, $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20......1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4......1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18......1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ADRIATIC, JAMES WEST, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will sail on the 26th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—PRICE OF PASSAGE: first cabin, $60; second, $40; steerage, $30.—The first-class paddle wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
WEDNESDAY......Sept. 9	SATURDAY......Oct. 17.
WEDNESDAY......Nov. 14	SATURDAY......Dec. 12.

This ship has water-tight compartments, which completely inclose the engines. Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st., or to DUNHAM & CO., 13 William-st., corner Beaver-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin......$130 | Second Cabin......$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Oct. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......$130
Second Cabin Passage......75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......$110
Second Cabin Passage......60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 26
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday......Sept. 12	Saturday......Oct. 3
Saturday......Oct. 24	Saturday......Nov. 14

Price of passage, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $60. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n.	Havre and Southampton for New-Y'k.
ARIEL......Sat., Sept. [illegible]	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7
ARIEL......Sat., Oct. 3	Sat'y, Oct. 31	Wed., Nov. 4

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.
KANGAROO LINE.
PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to

MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or to
GOODHUE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 108 Pearl-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk $8, Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

LIGHTNING RODS.—300,000 FEET 7-16TH IN. [illegible] with glass-ring insulators, points, &c., wholesale, cheap, to close off their stock of this kind [illegible] LYON, HILL & GOODNOW, No. 65 John-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coleman's extra, lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, SWEDES OR PERE [illegible] delivered at Rowe's [illegible] Albany or New-York. For sale by BALTUS & CO., 7 Beaver-st.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—EXecuted in the highest style of the art. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 150 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURance Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 150 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 150 John-st.

WM. DE LAMARE & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and wood painting; also, gilding, paper-hanging, &c. The most celebrated artists are engaged, and [illegible] that every order will be executed in first style of excellence [illegible]

PRINTING BY STEAM.—COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED;
THE TRUE
SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, not to disease, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the R. R. R. over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored these dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick, by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left to chance or uncertainty, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over disease, as the laws of gravitation over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the whole human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness cease, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also with the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators—in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and, after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the system debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hygienic principle to the fixity of a mathematical demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have imparted to the incongruous experience and repugnant practice of the so-called "regular faculty," the precision and invariability which are essential to the requirements of a science. Taking the human body as the problem, and health as its normal condition, they proceed by fixed rules to eliminate all extraneous and deleterious particles, and thus restore the constitution to its integrity, by the expulsion of those local or organic irregularities which vitiate the soundness of the whole.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

In Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Typhus and Typhoid Fever, and all malignant and malarious Fevers—Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are not only positive curatives, but certain preventives.

Not only in the milder latitudes of the North have these Remedies cured the patients of these terrible maladies, but under the burning zones of the tropics, where in the wildest and most violent degrees, they scourged the people as a pestilence. With these Remedies you need not fear exposure to any contagious disease or infectious malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

All diseases that have become *established* in the system, called chronic or constitutional, Radway's Resolvent, aided by the Relief and Regulators, will remove. Scrofula, Syphilis, Bronchitis, Ulcers, Sores, Fever Sores, Humors, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases will quickly yield to this all powerful remedy.

The use of the Resolvent will, in a few weeks, entirely change the whole condition of the body, we care not from how many generations you have derived your title to the diseases established in your bodies, Radway's Resolvent will remove it, and give to you what your forefathers were unable to—a pure and healthy body—free from disease.

COMMON DISEASES.

All diseases prevalent at this season of the year, caused by derangements of the organs of the system, sudden changes of the weather, heat and cold, disturbed circulation of the blood—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, Aches and Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Falls, Inflammatory Diseases, Congestive Diseases, Humors in the system—Impure Blood, Boils, Pustule Pimples, Blotches, &c. Liver Complaints—Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases, whether acute, inflammatory, malarious, nervous, chronic or constitutional, RADWAY'S Remedies will most positively exterminate and restore the infirm and enfeebled system to health and strength.

AN OFFER—TO THE DYING.

Ye who have friends now upon the brink of the grave on whom all hopes of recovery are lost—who have been given up as incurable by your physician, we invite you to make one more effort to save the valued life of the dying one. A trial of these Remedies cannot do any injury, and may restore to life and health, even though no hopes are entertained by your physician. Over a thousand such instances have come to our knowledge; and we therefore feel ourselves justified in requesting the trial. Surely, after the physician says he can do no more, his prejudice to your using a remedy that might do good, is criminal.

As one of the instances we have alluded to in the above article, we refer the public to the case reported to us by Richard Griffith, Esq., well known in Canada West, as a man of high integrity, and well-approved of by his countrymen for his high official capacities.

HARROWSMITH, Frontenac Co., C. W., June 24, 1857.

In October, 1856, my wife giving birth to a child, left her bed too early, and caught a severe cold, which promised to terminate her life. The best physicians in this neighborhood and Kingston were in attendance on her—but all of no avail—*the Doctors had given her up to die. For seven consecutive weeks* I sat at her bedside momentarily watching to see her breathe her last. I happened to see a copy of your paper, called "*The Moving World*," and there read of your medicines. I resolved to test them as a last resort. I gave her the *Resolvent* with the Regulators—and Relief—according to directions, *and in three days*

OBSERVED A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.

From this she daily recovered, and is now, thank God, better than ever she was in her life.

The child, when three months old, caught a bad cold, and *dwindled away to a mere skeleton*, nothing but *bone and skin*; his *eyes protruded from his head, as if they would drop out*; the physicians all united in saying there was no use of attempting to save him; *his case was hopeless, as it was too young, and must die.* But I thought different. Your Remedies gave life to my wife, while the doctors gave her up to death. I again had recourse to them. I gave him the Resolvent internally, and used it as a wash externally to his eyes. He is now a laughing, hearty, prattling child, enjoying the *best of health*. Your most obedient and grateful servant,

RICHARD GRIFFITH.

The above, reader, is but one out of thousands of similar cases in the world, where, had the verdict of the physicians been relied upon, without further trial, death would have seized its victim. Do not, therefore, give up your friends on the mere report of your physicians, who say they can do no more. When you are told this, resort to our Remedies.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

[illegible] No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATMENT of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture, debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, [illegible] and all chronic and constitutional diseases. [illegible] quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. No. 704 Broadway, corner [illegible] "Dr. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," [illegible] is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House), No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible] or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box [illegible] Post-Office.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and has acquired to be known to meet with universal approbation, and is among Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety, and cheapness. Those who doubt, he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been [illegible] that by calling on Dr. WARD, you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 249 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. HORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHEA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicine. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence and will find that it [illegible] represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 314 Grand-st., and No. 388 Hudson-st.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES—CHRONIC AND constitutional diseases, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Secret diseases promptly cured. No. 704 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

EVERY WOMAN'S BOOK!
THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.
One Hundredth Edition. (500,000.) 18mo, pp. 250.
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Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

[Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.]

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was, on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; and at the publication office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.

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In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficacy; accordingly we find it resorted to in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, salt rheum, dyspepsia and general debility, with unprecedented success, as it speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
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JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
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Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

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DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 58 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 58 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

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Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

A PERFECT AND EFFECTUAL CURE for Croup, Whooping Cough, or Cough of any description. Will afford immediate relief, and effectually break up and cure the most aggravating cough or tickling in the throat in a few hours. LADDINGTON'S INFALLIBLE COUGH SPECIFIC. Price 75 cents. Sold only at No. 375 Broadway, up-stairs. Perfectly harmless and agreeable.

A LETTER OF ADVICE TO LADIES WHO suffer from NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, PAIN IN BACK OR LOINS, with explanations illustrated by SIX ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS, which I will send *free of postage*, on receipt of two letter stamps. J. R. STAFFORD, Practical Chemist, No. 16 State-st., New-York.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and female sexual weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address, in perfect confidence, your friend, and former fellow-sufferer, WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN [illegible] at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and [illegible] else; all others are malicious counterfeits of [illegible] valuable discovery in medical science, it [illegible] thing on earth that will really cure and root [illegible] human system the rank and poisonous virus of [illegible] real disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill [illegible] DR. HUNTER has removed. *It's a deception.*

TAKE DR. FINLEY'S PILLS FOR DIARRHEA AND SICK HEADACHE. Sold at all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

Is a concentrated extract of the olive and pine; it is applied and inhaled, not *taken*, and it is the only fluid that contains *Electro Magnetism*, which it imparts to the system, increasing its VITALITY, enabling it to expel *Pain and Disease.*

Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow, forms an invaluable *Ointment*, for the cure of *Piles, Sores and all Diseases of the Skin.*

J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS

are composed of SULPHUR and a preparation of IRON, combined with SUGAR OF MILK. They are very agreeable to the taste, do not *Sicken* nor *Purge*, they quicken *Digestion*, add *Consistency, Color*, and *Purity* to the *Blood* and greatly increase the power of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who [illegible] their use as indicated, for diseases of the [illegible] Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, New-York.
Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pres't Ch'n *Intellig'cer*, New-York.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., New-York.
E. E. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, New-York.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. R. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
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Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a box. Powders, $1 a package, of 12 Powders; 6 packages for $5 50. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday, Aug. 31, at noon, to furnish Ward School No. 25, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, with school furniture, according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the said Clerk, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

[illegible] } Committee.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Leaky roofs made tight and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint, 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. [illegible] Fulton-st., basement.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MOSES H. MATHEWS, Plaintiff, against MORTIMER A. F. HARRISON, Defendant.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, with interest as follows: on the sum of one thousand dollars from the 15th day of February, 1856, and on the sum of two hundred dollars from the 26th day of July, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 5, 1857.

GEORGE EDWARD SIBLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 5th day of August, 1857.

GEORGE EDWARD SIBLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

au6-lawow6Th*

SUPREME COURT.—MARIA [illegible] against THOMAS [illegible] and GEORGE COLLINS [illegible] To the above-named defendants, [illegible] You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 26, 1857.

J. D. & T. D. [illegible]

N. B.—The complaint [illegible] was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of [illegible] at the City Hall in said City on the [illegible]

J. D. & T. D. [illegible], Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy28-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] DOD against HARRIET [illegible] called HARRIET DOD, and JOHN [illegible] Summons for relief.—To the defendants [illegible] You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which [illegible] in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the [illegible] day of [illegible] and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office [illegible] the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1857.

TOMLINSON, WALDEN & [illegible]

au27-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 4 New-st.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN W. PAYNE against CHRISTIANA PAYNE.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.) To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of [illegible] on the [illegible] day of May, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Greenport, Suffolk County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 9, 1857.

S. T. PAYNE, Plaintiff's Attorney,

au20-law6wTh* Greenport, Suffolk County, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL GARDINER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated June 16, 1857.

JOHN B. GARDINER, } Executors.
WILLIAM H. GARDINER, }

je11-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GUSTAV GRATE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, corner of Sands and Fulton sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated June [illegible], 1857.

[illegible] Administrator.

je11-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS E. KING, late of the City of New-York, counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of July, 1857.

FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, Executor.

jy9-law6mTh No. [illegible] Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, on [illegible] and Flushing avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 8, 1857.

jy9-law6mTh MARIA G. MEAD, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 18 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1857.

ALANSON ROBINSON, Executor.

ap30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TUNISON, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 122 Sixth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 27, 1857.

my28-law6mTh* GEORGE G. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH W. BURDEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the residence of FRANCIS B. LORETT, No. 421 Grand-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the thirteenth day of November next.—Dated May 6, 1857.

my7-law6mTh* MARIA BURDEN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL D. PIERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 120 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of August, 1857.

JOHN H. LEVERIDGE, Executor.

[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated New-York, [illegible]

EDWIN A. STEVENS, [illegible]

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—SO THE [illegible] These watches are made by the aid of new and [illegible] machinery and tools expressly designed to [illegible] at a low price a fine, substantial and correct timekeeper. The movements are new, simple and beautiful in plan and construction, remarkably easy of repair, and have been pronounced by the ablest chronometer and watchmakers to be faultless in principle and quality, and [illegible] who have used them to be reliable in performance. [illegible] engraved "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham," and is accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over our written signature. We ask no man to buy these watches merely because they are of American manufacture. We ask only [illegible] that shall not be permitted to exclude them from consideration. We claim that watches equal in quality [illegible] cannot be obtained so cheap in Europe; and we ask our countrymen to give these a trial under our [illegible]

Orders or inquiries may be addressed to us directly, or to any of the under-mentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of our goods in New-York, viz:

[illegible] COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.
[illegible] FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.
[illegible] PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane.
[illegible] ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane.
[illegible] APPLETON, TRACY & CO.
[illegible] Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass. [illegible]

WATCHES AND JEWELRY [illegible] with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all [illegible] FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c. [illegible] Gold Hunting Cased [illegible] Watches, from [illegible] Gold Hunting [illegible] from $40 to $200.

We have all kinds of Watches and will sell [illegible] more carefully [illegible] of the gold, and [illegible]

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watch in the market.

We will send to Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and [illegible] STERLING PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturing prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

W. S. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—LEFT IN THE NEW Haven train which arrived in the City about 9 A. M. on the 25th inst., a small brown package, containing two account books. Any one returning the same to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 74 Warren st., will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

LOST—A CARPET-BAG, CONTAINING VALUAbles, taken from one of the Astor House [illegible] marked E. T. P. on brass lock. A reward will be paid if returned to the office of the Astor House.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES' [illegible] Ann-st., near the Museum.

[illegible]

The Board of Governors met at the Warden's [illegible] at the City Prison on Tuesday, the President, J. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the chair.

THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND FERRY.

[illegible] conversation arose as to the management of the [illegible], especially as to the admission of visitors on [illegible] days. No positive conclusions were reached on [illegible] subject.

[illegible] communication was read, the particulars of which have already appeared in our Police reports, [illegible] felonious attack upon one of the keepers of the [illegible] Penitentiary Prison. Ordered on file.

Several other communications of a routine character were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

[illegible]

Respectfully, [illegible] KEEN, Superintendent.

[illegible]

Remaining Aug. 15, 1857	6,416
Admitted	1,432
Total	7,848
Died	32
Discharged	1,208
Sent to Penitentiary	125
Sent to State Prison	7—1,367
Total	6,526

HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS.—The removal of the Diamond Reef is steadily progressing. The only obstacle to prevent the completion of the work is the great carelessness of the masters of vessels running their crafts into the iron platforms erected over the reef, which have been, within the past year, run down three times, endangering not only the vessels that run upon them, but the lives of the men engaged in the work. There is now not more than 160 cubic yards of rock to be removed, and, if nothing occurs, a few weeks will finish the work, and rid the harbor of New-York of one of its most dangerous reefs. [illegible] 15 feet of water, [illegible] 65 men at work.

[illegible] and locked up.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

Attachment against Lawler's Property—Order of Arrest against Lawler in a Civil Suit.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—AUG. 26.

Before Judge Peabody.

John P. Treadwell, Virgil Whitcomb & Charles Lamb vs. John M. Lawler.—A civil suit has been commenced against John Lawler, who was charged with embezzling his employers' funds, while acting in the capacity of book-keeper for them at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Upon the application of Mr. Harrington, Counsel for the plaintiffs, Judge PEABODY granted an order of arrest against the defendant. An attachment was also granted against his property. The following affidavit of Mr. Treadwell was read in support of the motion for attachment:

MR. TREADWELL'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—John P. Treadwell, of the said City and County, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that this deponent, Virgil Whitcomb and Chester Lamb are and ever since the 14th day of March, in the year 1857, have been copartners in the keeping of the hotel called the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City and County of New-York, under the name, style and firm of Treadwell, Whitcomb & Co.; that as such proprietors and copartners the said plaintiffs have had in their employment as a clerk, agent or book-keeper the above-named defendant, John M. Lawler; that said defendant during the whole period of said copartnership has been such clerk, agent or book-keeper; that during the time said defendant, John M. Lawler, has been so acting as such clerk, agent or book-keeper, he has stolen, secreted or embezzled from these plaintiffs money to the amount of $5,000 and upwards; that the said Lawler, in a conversation with this deponent on the evening of the 21st day of August, inst., the said defendant, John M. Lawler admitted to this deponent that he had, during the time of said copartnership, stolen, secreted and embezzled a large amount of money from this deponent and the said copartners, and offered to convey and place in the possession of this deponent and his said copartners, property, both real estate and personal property to an amount in value, as he then said, of over $6,000, as an indemnity to this plaintiff and his copartners; that at the time of said offer by said John M. Lawler so made to this deponent, this deponent did then and there inform said Lawler that he had, in the belief of this deponent, taken and stolen from this deponent and his said copartners money to an amount of over $10,000, to which said last named declaration of this deponent said Lawler made no reply, except that he did then and there reply that of all he had so stolen and embezzled he would then return to this deponent in the property aforesaid all that then remained, and that the remainder of what he had taken he had spent in such a manner as he could not collect or account for; that said Lawler did then and there state to this deponent that he had in the hands of his mother in the city of Albany, as a part of the avails of said means so embezzled, a note of $800, a due bill in the sum of $500, money to the amount of $500, another due bill in the sum of $200 and cash upon his person of $200. This deponent further says that on the evening of the 21st day of August, next following the evening before stated, in another conversation which this deponent had with the said John M. Lawler, the said Lawler informed this deponent that of the aforesaid sum of $500 which he had before informed this deponent was in his mother's house the said sum of $500 had been deposited in a Savings Bank in the City of Albany, in the name of a little sister of said Lawler, then twelve or fourteen years of age; that said Lawler then stated to this deponent that the object which he had in thus placing said moneys in his mother's hands was to prevent the same being around the person of the said Lawler, and to prevent the same exciting suspicion against him, and to prevent the same from being taken from him, and to conceal the same. This deponent further says, that at the time of both of said conversations of this deponent with said Lawler, said Lawler informed this deponent that the said note of $800 was for money that he had sent to his mother, which he had so taken from this deponent and his said copartners, and his mother, at his request, had invested the same with some friend of this said Lawler, and had taken the said note in security therefor, for the purpose of concealing the same as aforesaid, and that he had so placed all of said money in his mother's hands, in order to prevent the same from being obtained by this deponent and his said copartners.

JOHN P. TREADWELL.

Sworn before me this 25th day of August, 1857.

WM. LEE, Com. of Deeds.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 26.

Before Hon. Judge Peabody.

APPLICATION FOR THE ARREST OF MR. THOMPSON DENIED.

Charles A. Holdship and Henry Holdship vs. John Thompson.—This was an application for an order of arrest against John Thompson, the bill broker. It is alleged that he is indebted to the plaintiffs for the amount of $7,000. The following is the affidavit and complaint upon which the application was based:

THE COMPLAINT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles A. Holdship and Henry Holdship, the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, by John H. Anthon, their attorney, complain of John Thompson, defendant therein, and show to the Court as follows, namely:

That at all the times hereinafter mentioned the said plaintiffs were, and they still are, partners in business, under the firm, name and style of "Holdship & Co.," and the defendant was and is a broker or banker, doing business in the City and county aforesaid. That at divers times and on divers days, at the City of New-York aforesaid, the said defendant received for the plaintiffs, as their broker and confidential agent in that behalf, divers sums of money, the property of the plaintiffs, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $7,000 or thereabouts, to be by him, the said defendant, paid to the said plaintiffs, or their order, whenever so requested to do.

The plaintiffs further show, that though requested, the said defendant has not paid the said sums of money or any part thereof, but has converted the same to his own use and utterly refuses to pay the same.

These plaintiffs further show, that by reason of the premises the defendant is justly indebted to them in the said sum of $7,000, together with their costs and expenses.

J. H. ANTHON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The usual jurat is sworn to before Wm. H. Dusenbury, Commissioner of Deeds, on the 26th of August, by Charles A. Holdship.

MR. HOLDSHIP'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles A. Holdship, one of the above-named plaintiffs, being duly sworn, says that the said plaintiffs are partners in business, under the firm and name of "Holdship & Company," and that the defendant is a banker or broker doing business in the City aforesaid.

That at divers times prior to the 26th day of August, 1857, the said defendant, as the banker and confidential money agent of the plaintiffs, received at the said City of New-York, for the plaintiffs, divers sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $7,000, or thereabouts.

That said sums of money were the property of the plaintiffs, and were received for them by the said defendant in a fiduciary capacity and upon the implied or express terms that he, the said defendant, as the agent and banker of the plaintiffs, would pay the same to them or to their order whenever so required to do.

That having obtained the said sums of money as such banker, and in the fiduciary capacity aforesaid, the said defendant wholly refuses to pay or deliver the same to these plaintiffs, or to their order, though requested so to do; but, on the contrary thereof, has converted the same to his own use, and refuses to pay the same, or any part thereof, except that he has paid one check or draft of the plaintiffs to the amount of $2,000.

This deponent further says that the said defendant is indebted to the said plaintiffs in the sum of $7,000 or thereabouts, as aforesaid, and that the said defendant has no claim or demand against the plaintiff whatever, to his knowledge, but holds and retains the said several sums of money, the property of the plaintiffs, received as their confidential business and banking agent as aforesaid, without claim of right.

CHAS. A. HOLDSHIP.

Sworn before me this 26th day of August, 1857.

W. H. DUSENBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

THE ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

On the foregoing affidavit, and on motion of J. H. Anthon, attorney for the plaintiffs herein, let the defendant or his attorney show cause why an order of arrest should not be made in this action, holding the said defendant to bail in the sum of $7,000 before one of the Judges of this Court, at their Chambers, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of September, prox., at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. A. PEABODY.

The Judge denied the application on the grounds that it appeared from the papers and a knowledge of the system of banking business in present use, that such deposits are made in the belief that the depositor is at liberty to use them with, and as, his own funds; and the depositor trusts entirely to the responsibility of the depository. This was a case in which the defendant had simply failed to make good his engagements—not one in which he had improperly used or withheld the funds of the applicant while acting as his agent.

Mr. Anthon, counsel for the plaintiff, subsequently obtained from Judge Peabody an order to show cause why the order of arrest should not be granted.

The Arrest of John Thompson, the Broker.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hoffman.

The Metropolitan Bank vs. John Thompson.—Tuesday afternoon a replevin suit was commenced in the Superior Court, at the suit of the Metropolitan Bank, demanding the delivery of $12,500, or property to that amount, which had been loaned by the plaintiff to the defendant, the well known banker of Wall-street, who suspended payment on Tuesday. The Sheriff proceeded to execute the writ, and served the papers on Mr. Thompson, could not obtain the money, [illegible]

Thereupon an order of arrest upon the claim and delivery of personal property, was granted by Judge Hoffman, at his residence, holding the defendant to bail in the sum of $15,000.

Yesterday morning Mr. Thompson was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Stearns, and is now in custody, not having obtained the requisite bail.

The affidavits on which the order of arrest was granted set forth the above facts.

Before Judge Duer.

The counsel for the defendant applied to Judge Duer for a stay of proceedings in the above matter, and an order to show cause why the order of arrest should not be set aside and vacated. The Judge granted the application, making the matter returnable on Thursday morning at 10 A. M.

Mr. Thompson was still in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Stearns last evening at 6 o'clock.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company—Another Attachment Granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 26.

Before Judge Peabody.

In the matter of the Ohio Life and Trust Co.—This morning another attachment was granted against the Ohio Life and Trust Company. It was granted in behalf of the Norwalk Bank, branch of the State Bank of Ohio. The indebtedness of the Trust Company to this Bank is said to be $50,000.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Erhard Richter vs. Benj. Van Raden.—The defendant, as owner in fee, leased the premises, Nos. 55 and 57 Forsyth-street, to the plaintiff's wife. The rent being unpaid, proceedings to dispossess have been taken before a Justice. The defendant admits that the lease was intended to be for the use and benefit of the plaintiff. There were long accounts between the parties, and claims, some admitted, some disputed.

It is a question whether the defendant, after having made the plaintiff's wife his lessee, can go against him and get possession.

Held, That the decisions of the Superior Court warrant an interference upon proper terms, and that a case within the rule is here made; but that the course of the Court in Forrested and Wilson, 1 Duer, 624, should be followed.

The order therefore is that the injunction, (prohibiting the defendant from dispossessing the plaintiff,) continue, upon the plaintiff paying into the Life and Trust Company, the sum of $600 25, assumed to be the balance of the rent due on the 30th of July last, without prejudice to that question, and with a provision that as the rent becomes hereafter due, application may be made for its payment, or that the injunction be dissolved.

[Advertisement.]

Hernia, Piles, Fistula, Varicocele, and concealed Abscess of the lower bowel, cured without the knife or ligature. EDWARD H. DIXON, Editor of the Scalpel, has established a spacious private Hospital for the treatment of the most important Surgical cases. Most of the above, however, require no confinement. The cure is invariably warranted if the case is undertaken by Dr. DIXON, as the indications of cure or failure are apparent on examination. Dr. D. refers to D. C. MCCALLUM, late Actuary of the Erie Railroad; DAVID S. BRADFORD, Cashier of the Bowery Bank; HENRY FORD, Brooklyn; MAURICE BARNETT, New-Orleans, and a great number of gentlemen on whom he has operated, from every part of the Union. Office hours from 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO BE HEALTHY, WEALTHY AND WISE.—

I seldom was sick in my life,
Few times either headache or pains,
I have a dear love of a wife,
A boy and a girl and some gains.
And reader, if you would have health,
Without either fever or chills;
And wisdom, dear babies and wealth,
Like me, you must use BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Principal Office, No. 43 Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

Scrofula, Salt-rheum, Rheumatism, in its most painful forms, &c., &c. Hyatt's Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for these, as well as all diseases of the blood; king's evil, ulcers, cancer, erysipelas, and the most virulent diseases of the blood, are certain to yield to its purifying and health-giving influence. Certificates of more than a thousand cases, in this City alone, can be seen at the principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st., 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

"THE LAST OF THE FAST YOUNG MEN."—Our readers must bear in mind that this is the last week of C. W. TAYLOR's great drama of "The Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn." It has had an unusually fine run, and been witnessed by many thousand persons. Go to-night and see it. The drama of "O'Neal the Great," and the farce of "Hole in the Wall," will be performed with it. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, and all the favorites appearing.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—In the crowded public rooms and close dormitories of the springs and bathing places, the exhilarating fragrance of this delicious floral essence will be found a certain preventive of faintness, vertigo, headache, &c. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The fable that scrofula or King's evil could be cured by a Monarch's touch, has long been exploded. But the great truth that not only scrofula and saltrheum, but all maladies developed in the skin and flesh, can be removed by this preparation, is beyond cavil.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
and
BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Aug. 26.

$6,000	Indiana St. 5s...	80	22	Mich. Cen. R. R. ...	73
2,500	do.	80	100	do.	72
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	83	160	do.	71½
500	Virginia 6s	90½	100	do. ...c	71½
1,000	do. ...s10	90½	375	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	21
16,000	Missouri State 6s	75	950	do.	20½
4,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70.b3	56	150	M.S.&N.I.R.R.p s	[illegible]
5,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86	10	do.	[illegible]
4,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m	58	270	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	[illegible]
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	50	50	do.	44
5,000	do.	49½	100	do. ...s60	42
500	Ill. C. R R Bonds...	95	50	do. ...s60	[illegible]
100	Ill. C. July Rights	105	100	Panama R. R. ...b10	[illegible]
1000	La C. & M. L G. Bs.	38	50	do.	84
1000	Ga. & C. 2d M. Bs.	80	200	do. ...b10	[illegible]
24	Mechanics Bank...	116	60	do.	[illegible]
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	113½	50	Ill. Cent. Railroad.	[illegible]
25	do.	113	100	do. ...s60	100
200	Penn. Coal Co. ...	62	100	do.	100½
360	do.	60	317	do.	100
2800	Cleve. & Pitts RR..	16	100	do.	99½
18	Clev. Col & Cin. RR.	92	150	Gal. & Ch. R. R. ...c	81
315	N. Y. Cen. R. R...	73	195	do.	82
1100	do. ...c	71½	950	Cl. & Tol. R. R. ...c	39
1110	do.	71¼	700	do.	39½
50	do.	71	900	do.	40
250	do.	71½	200	do. ...s10	40
100	do. ...s5	71½	202	Ch. & R. I. R. R. ...c	82
325	do.	71½	100	do.	81
2405	Erie Railroad ...c	20	150	do.	82
2355	do.	20¼	300	do.	81½
150	do.	20½	475	do.	81½
840	do.	21	50	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	21½
825	do.	20½	50	do.	21
250	do.	20½	655	do.	20½
200	do. ...s10	20½	40	do.	20½
50	do. ...b30	21	50	C. B. & Quincy RR.	85
150	do. ...b60	21½	20	Third-avenue RR..	94
500	Reading Railroad..	58½	300	Cum. Coal Co. ...	13½
1100	do.	59	200	do.	13
400	do.	59½	5	Pacific M. S. Co. ...	72
500	do.	59½			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s ...	90½	100	N. Y. Cen. R. ...	73½
35	Metropolitan Bank	104	100	do.	[illegible]
250	Erie Railroad ...	22	100	do. ...b10	[illegible]
55	do.	22½	300	do.	73½
100	do. ...b3	22½	100	do.	73½
100	do.	22½	100	do. ...b3	74
50	Hud. Riv. R'd ...b3	16	100	Clev. & Tol. R. ...s30	40½
100	do.	18½	10	La Cr. & Mil. R. ...	20
100	M. S. & N. I. R. ...	21	225	do.	21
100	do.	20½	200	Reading R. R. ...s3	62
100	Panama R. R. ...	84	100	do. ...b60	61
100	Gal. & Chi. R. ...s3	80½	100	do.	61½

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

The suspension of Mr. JACOB LITTLE and three younger members of the Stock Board was made known at the early session of the Brokers to-day, and as this additional trouble further complicated the position of outstanding contracts and rendered the deliveries of the day uncertain, there was a general rush to sell on the first call of the list. The lowest prices yet known through the present season were for one hour or so quite current. The sales at the Board of New-York Central, Erie, Pittsburg, Reading and Toledo, alone were over 12,000 shares. These five, rated New-York Central as low as 71@71¼ ℔ cent., Erie as low as 20, Reading as low as 58, Toledo as low as 39, and Pittsburg at 16 ℔ cent. Some of the other Stocks were done even lower in proportion. Illinois Central at par, Rock Island 81, Michigan Central 71¼, Michigan Southern 20½, Preferred 46, La Crosse 20½, and Galena 81. These figures, however, were the minimum panic prices of the morning, and were quickly succeeded by a pretty general advance, as will be noticed by the sales and bids at the Afternoon Board:—Central went to 74 ℔ cent., Reading to 62, Erie to 22½, Toledo to 41, Illinois Central, 102, and Pittsburg 17½. In Milwaukee Shares the transactions were firm at both Boards. The General Market left off firm at the Afternoon Board, though prices were subsequently unsettled on the Street. The deliveries of New-York Central were made with considerable difficulty to-day, notwithstanding the eagerness evinced in the forenoon to sell the Stock.

It is satisfactory to state that, outside the Stock Exchange, no additional failures were positively ascertained to-day. In the absence of facts of this nature, rumors were, as on yesterday, freely resorted to. The names of several private banking firms were bandied about, and one of the Bank Note Reporters (not THOMPSON's) invited, by placard or extras, a run upon several of the smaller City Banks. No damage has resulted from all this, up to the hour of writing, though a malicious mischief, in at least one instance, was evidently intended. In regard to the small Banks of the City, we have to remark that the Clearing-House will probably keep them to the straight line of duty, or, in default, throw them out of the Association. The larger institutions all appear to be pretty confident of their position, though some of their officers are nervous to a degree in certifying the checks of their dealers, and in one or two instances within our knowledge have behaved insultingly to highly responsible parties in adjusting their demand loans. The Discounts of the week are made with extreme caution, and outside of Bank the rates are unsettled and money difficult to be come at except on prime names. These go at 10@12 ℔ cent. Exchange continues flat, and bills on London rate from 109 to 109¼ ℔ cent. Altogether the day has been an unpleasant one in all money negotiations, and in making up bank accounts. One of the consequences of which is, that larger balances than usual were left over by the private bankers and also by the brokers. As confidence returns it will probably be found that several heavy and constant Street borrowers have been removed by the failures of the week, and should the export demand for gold for next Wednesday's steamer prove moderate, a good degree of ease will be restored to the market. The next Bank average of Specie will be a poor one, as it is now certain the California receipts will not be in until toward the close. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $369,214; paid out $284,128, raising the balance to $12,242,981.

The attaching creditors of the Ohio Trust are understood to have consented to the appointment of a General Receiver for the New-York office. Mr. LANE and Mr. FOSTER, Solicitors, are named for this duty. Private dispatches to-day from the West reflect a quieter state of things from the disaster than was apprehended. Arrangements are already made, by telegraph, for removing a number of the Ohio bank accounts to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., and Messrs. ATWOOD & Co. The involvements of the Trust agency here are said to be about $1,400,000 on deposit accounts, and about $2,000,000 or $2,500,000 on local loans and over-drafts. Against these are advances to the principal office at Cincinnati, advances on Ohio State Stock, advances to some of the Railway Companies on their bonds, and suspended individual loans and debts of various character. An inventory is now being prepared for the Receiver.

The Warren County Bank, of Pennsylvania, has suspended payment. The notes of the Rhode Island Central, Tiverton, and Farmers' Bank, of Wickford, Rhode Island; the Hancock Bank, of Maine; Warren Bank, Pennsylvania; Wooster Bank, Conn.; and Bank of Kanawha, Va., are thrown out, there being no present arrangement for their redemption here. The suspension of Mr. THOMPSON, yesterday, has involved him in a legal difficulty with the Metropolitan Bank, the particulars of which are given in our Court reports. The amount at issue is $12,500.

The public are cautioned against negotiating certificate No. 4,395 for ten shares of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnatti Railroad, in the name of J. HOWARD KING, the same having been lost.

The Boston *Post* thus refers to the Money market in that city:

There is not much change in money. Some of the brokers report a slightly increased demand, but there is no advance in rates. As heretofore noted, nothing is done below 9 ℔ cent., and the number of names taken below 10 is inconsiderable. Money is worth nearer 12 ℔ cent. than anything else, for the average of fair paper in the street, or for call loans with "fancy" collaterals, of more or less repute. Of course many transactions are made at higher rates, both on time and on demand. The banks are pursuing their even tenor, and with nearly $3,500,000 of coin, they are able to keep a deal of strong paper from the street. Their exact holding Aug. 20, was $3,497,900; Aug. 21, $3,479,900; Aug. 22, $3,472,000, as reported to the Clearing-House. The failure of E. C. BATES & Co. has had some untoward effect upon the paper market. New-York funds are in good supply, but for some days there has been no movement of specie hitherward.

A rumor obtained through one of the papers yesterday, that the United States Trust Company, in order, we suppose, to take care of their own virtue, in these troublesome days, had resolved to throw out all Railway collaterals. We believe that no such proscription is going on in that establishment, though it may be in some of the Banks where Directors probably feel themselves in want of all the spare cash that is going to sustain their own speculations, without assisting even the most worthy of the Railways, or lending on their stocks or bonds, in this crisis.

As a contradiction of a report industriously circulated through the City, we are authorized to state that the Metropolitan Bank has never discredited any genuine New-York or New-England Bank Bills. The Metropolitan Bank never received, and, of course, never discredited the bills of any of the following banks: Tiverton Bank, R. I.; Rhode Island Central Bank; Farmer's Bank, of Wickford, R. I.; Wooster Bank, Danbury, Conn.; Merchant's Exchange Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.; and Mount Vernon Bank, R. I.

The Panic in Wall-street.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

There have been no new developments this morning relative to the affairs of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. One or two more attachments than those mentioned yesterday have been sued out, but not to any great amount. It is useless to deny that the failure has caused a very gloomy feeling in mercantile circles, and that thus far we [illegible] alleviation of it. We trust, however, that the community will not be long in recovering from the present depression, and once more be able to look upon the brighter side of the picture.

We do not think that there is any good reason for the alarm expressed in some quarters. The failure of the Company will cause serious inconvenience to those whose funds are locked up by its suspension, without doubt, but all or nearly all the creditors here are amply secured from ultimate loss by the collaterals in their possession. But even were this not so, were every cent to be swept away, the failure standing by itself, would be of only minor importance. It is only in the shock that public confidence receives in events like these that the elements of danger are involved.

And why there should be any want of that confidence at the present time, in this community, we are at a loss to know. We have still the great elements of prosperity among us. Accounts from all sections of the Union concur in the statement that the growing crops of all the great staples of the country never bore an aspect of brighter promise; and it will not be long before we will begin to realize something from their sale. All the other interests of the country aside from the railroad interests, are in a prosperous condition, and the aggregate wealth of the country was never greater than at present, throughout the whole length and breadth of the United States.

As a natural consequence of the present aspect of matters the banks will have to limit their accommodations as much as possible. This is simply a matter of prudence, and will have to be borne with for a time at least. But if the community generally will only preserve their coolness, and endeavor to aid in place of embarrassing the banks in this crisis, we do not believe the inconvenience will be of very long continuance.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company—Effect of the Failure in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, 25th.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon private dispatches were received in this city announcing the suspension of the New-York Branch of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. [illegible] by surprise. It acted as a clap of thunder in a clear sky. The Trust Company had been regarded as among the safest and most substantial banking institutions in the country. Its business has been carefully managed, and yielded a fair profit. On the Fourth of July a semi-annual cash dividend was declared of four and a half per cent. On Thursday last the stock sold at the New-York Stock Exchange at within a fraction of par, indicating confidence there. In addition to all this the Western business of the Bank continued large and profitable. Its discount lines have not been increased, while its deposits were not diminished. The general business of the country is in a good condition, presenting, both present and prospective, a most healthy appearance. Money in all the Western markets, and indeed, in every market outside of New-York Stock circles has been quite easy. What then could have caused the occurrence so disastrous to the operations of this institution? Upon this point we are utterly in the dark.

Through public or private channels we have no advices from New-York except the bare announcement of the suspension. The doors were closed yesterday about 2 o'clock, and the fact was officially announced to the Directors here, by dispatch from Mr. STETSON, President of the Bank, who left this city on Saturday morning, in obedience to an urgent dispatch from New-York, and reached the latter city on Sunday evening or yesterday morning. This is all that is positively known. But we may, we think, safely venture the opinion that the difficulty has not resulted from any legitimate business transactions here or at New-York. Suspicions are numerous as to the true causes, and we have our fears that parties who controlled the Bank in New-York have been tempted to engage in stock speculations, on their own account, or to loan money on stock securities, thus diverting the means of the institution from their legitimate channel, and finding their operations growing worse daily, instead of improving, finally yielded to the pressure and confessed their error or crime. That this calamity has resulted from mismanagement, or what is worse, a breach of faith, of which the Directors here knew nothing, can hardly be doubted.

The consolation to be drawn from this theory is, that the cause of this disaster is not such that it will be likely to affect directly, other banking institutions. If it were brought about by commercial disasters, by which mercantile credit is generally impaired, we might fear that the evil would be wide-spread. But in the present state of affairs this is not to be apprehended. The Western country, fortunately, was never in a better condition than at the present time. The land is overrunning with agricultural wealth. Merchants were firm, with ample resources to meet their liabilities. Credits have been largely curtailed within the last twelve months. Banks have kept close to shore, and have but little to fear. Expansion, which is always dangerous, has been avoided, and the aggregate circulation of Western Banks is at this time greatly below an average. These facts will tend to sustain confidence, under the pressure which an occurrence like that we are noticing is calculated to produce. It will be proper, therefore, in considering this disaster, to trace it to the true cause, and not connect it with the general legitimate business operations of the country.

The Board of Directors of the Trust Co. held a meeting last evening, and at a late hour we received the following card, from which it will be seen the Bank will not be opened this morning. The Directors express the belief that the means of the Company are ample to meet all its engagements; and assure the public that early steps will be taken to resume business. We understand that private dispatches were received from New York last evening, expressing the belief that the New York office would resume to-day. We hope such developments may be made as will justify an immediate resumption both here and at New York. We shall doubtless receive advices to-day that will throw light upon this matter. In the meantime, our advice to all is to view the matter philosophically, and especially to keep cool. It is a great calamity, not so great that it may not be overcome, if people will act dispassionately, guarding against excitement, and using all proper means to protect the credit of our institutions against the prejudices likely to grow out of this suspension.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Having very unexpectedly received advices from New-York that the office of this Company in that City had suspended this day, the Board of Trustees deem it expedient to close its doors and suspend payment until they can be fully advised of the true situation and condition of that office. The Board of Trustees also deem it proper to say to the public, that they regard the means of the Company ample to meet all its engagements, and that early steps will be taken to resume business. By order of the Board.

Aug. 24, 1857. S. P. BISHOP, Ass't. Cash.

P. S.—The collection paper will be found at the Bank of GROESBECK & Co., and the discounted paper in the room of the Trust Department of this Company. S. P. B., Ass't Cash.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Broker's Circular reports the sales of the week at 30,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators, and 3,500 to exporters. Friday's sales were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 8¾d.; Middling Orleans 8⅝d.; Fair Mobile 8¾d.; Middling Uplands 8½d. The stock in port was estimated at 475,000 bales, of which 330,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—1 P. M.

LATEST.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co quote COTTON closed with an advancing tendency. Sales to-day, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co report that owing to heavy rains and generally unfavorable crop weather, FLOUR had advanced 6d., and WHEAT 2d.@3d.—the latter chiefly on the finer qualities. CORN was dull, and all qualities slightly lower. The following are the quotations of Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co: FLOUR—Western Canal, [illegible]; Ohio, [illegible]. WHEAT—Red, [illegible]; White [illegible]. Mixed and Yellow CORN—[illegible]; White, [illegible].

Saturday, 3 P. M.

LATEST.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co report BREADSTUFFS buoyant to-day, owing to reported floods in the country.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, and others, report BEEF quiet. PORK dull. LARD firm, but quiet, at 71s. TALLOW in large speculative inquiry, and all qualities considerably advanced. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. call the closing price on Friday 64s. 6d.

LATEST—SATURDAY, 3 P. M.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. note the speculative inquiry for Tallow as continuing, and 67s. asked. Other articles steady.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circular quotes ASHES quiet at 41s. 6d.@43s. for both Pots and Pearls. SUGAR dull and declined 1s. MOLASSES slightly lower. COFFEE firm. RICE steady. TEA generally unchanged, with a large export inquiry. SALTPETRE advanced slightly. ROSIN heavy; Common, [illegible]. Nothing doing in SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE. [illegible] OLIVE OIL slightly higher. LINSEED, RAPE and FISH OILS slow of sale at previous rates. [illegible]

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report: WHEAT closed with an advancing tendency. [illegible] FLOUR quiet [illegible]. Rails £7 7s. 6d.@£7 10s. 6d.; Bars £7 7s. 6d.; Scotch Pig [illegible]

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. quote the Money market generally unchanged, but with a rather less demand. The Indian news is construed favorably. The East India Company has raised its rate for bills to 2s. 1d. on Bengal and Madras, and to 2s. 1½d. on Bombay. There is no prospect of a loan being required by the Company, as yet. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1⅝d.; EAGLES, 76s. 4d.; DOLLARS, 5s. 1⅝d. The Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £28,000.

CONSOLS for money closed, on Friday, 90⅝@90¾, and for account 90⅞@91.

LONDON, Saturday noon.

LATEST.—CONSOLS for money, 91⅛.

The *Times* reports more buoyancy on the Stock Exchange than has been known for many weeks past.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report a limited business in American Stocks at previous rates. Messrs. BELL & SON report the market quiet:

United States 6s of 1867-8	[illegible]
Massachusetts 5s, Bonds	[illegible]
Maryland 5s, Bonds	[illegible]
Pennsylvania 5s	[illegible]
Pennsylvania 5s, Bonds of 1877	[illegible]
Illinois Central 7s of 1860, Freeland	[illegible]
Illinois Central 7s, [illegible] paid	[illegible]
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	[illegible]
New-York Central 7s	[illegible]
New-York Central 6s	[illegible]
Erie Railroad 7s, Convertible	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage	[illegible]

The London *Times* reports no business in American Securities on the 14th.

Freights.

At Liverpool FREIGHTS to America had slightly advanced. To New-York—Bars and Rails, 12s.; [illegible] Passengers to Boston, £4 10s.

The State of Trade.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm and [illegible] goods were slow of sale, prices were unaltered.

Havre Markets.

(For the week ending Aug. 11.) COTTON—Sales of the week [illegible] bales. Stock, 105,000 bales. New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 117f. BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. (In other parts of France they have a declining tendency.) ASHES quiet. COFFEE steady. PROVISIONS firm; the market is bare. RICE dull. SUGAR heavy and slightly lower. LARD buoyant. WHALEBONE firm.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged—sales of 1,600 bbls. at $5 50@[illegible] for common to choice Michigan and Ohio, [illegible]@$6 50 for extra do. and Indiana. WHEAT dull and lower—sales 6,000 bushels at $1 20 for Chicago Spring, $1 25 for red Michigan, and $1 [illegible] for white do. In small lots. CORN lower—sales of 38,000 bushels at 76c. OATS lower—sales 9,000 bushels at 48c. RYE dull at 80c. [illegible] FREIGHTS lower—[illegible] for Corn to New-York. Lake Imports for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day—5,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels [illegible]

[illegible]

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 26—[illegible]

FLOUR unchanged. Sales at $6@[illegible] to Extra State; $6 25 for double [illegible] and $6 75 for new Michigan. [illegible] held above the views of buyers. [illegible] Sales 5,000 bush. at 75½c. [illegible] Canal Exports—[illegible] bushels Wheat; 7,800 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT—A general [illegible] the market, and prices declined 1c. [illegible] OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—[illegible] bushels Wheat; 23,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 26—6 P. M.

WHEAT—Sales, 400 bushels White Kentucky at $1 [illegible], and 400 bushels Tennessee at $1 [illegible], 10,000 bushels Western Mixed, at [illegible]. OATS—Sales, 1,500 bushels [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

WIND—During the day, S. S. W.

SAILED—[illegible]

[illegible]

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[illegible]